THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

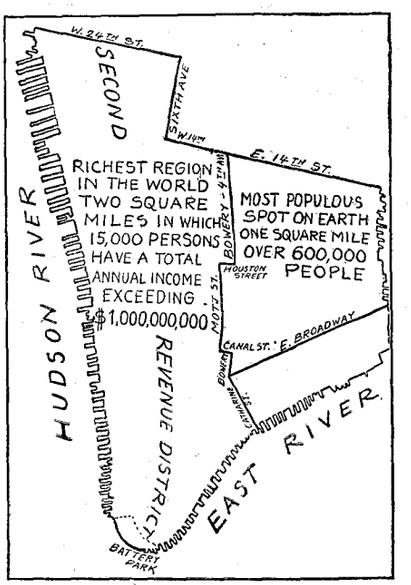
VOL. XLIX., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 1265

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW THE DEMOCRATS ARE RUNNING OUR FINANCES

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY is not thought, even by the Republican press, to be in any immediate prospect after a year's Democratic control of our national finances, yet a survey of the views of all parties on the year's record does not show any great cause, either, for Democratic jubilation. And the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), aiming at impartiality, concludes that "on the whole the Government's finances are in good condition, not beyond improvement, to be sure, but comparing well with other years." The Tariff Act has helped the consumer, without hurting business, say the Democratic editors; the Republican and Progressive critics reply that it has had just the opposite effect. The Republican Boston *Transcript* remarks, sadly, that the outcome of the first fiscal year under Democratic rule is "what might be expected to follow when reformers bitten with theory run amuck among the industries of a great nation." Against this may be placed the conclusion of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, after a careful and impartial analysis quoted below, that the Tariff Act has really been of some benefit to the consumer, "with a minimum disturbance of business." The income-tax returns are indeed smaller than was expected. This is a failure which seems to opposition editors a complete justification of all their pessimistic prophecies. But the Philadelphia *Record* thinks the tax has succeeded in supplying "the revenue released in lightening the burden of the consumer," and other Democratic dailies show reasons why it ought to prove of permanent value, in spite of some disappointment of the first few months' trial. Discussion of revenue figures inevitably leads to the question of the depression in business. And so, while the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) tells the President that his country "staggers and groans under his industry-paralyzing rule," Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, informs his colleagues in the course of a debate that

"An investigation will show there have been less disturbance and depression in this country in the past year than has occurred in any other great industrial country in the world. Compared with the known conditions in Canada, the situation in the United States might well be described as a boom in business."



From the New York "Times."

WHERE EXTREMES MEET.

The Government gets more than one-quarter of its income tax and nearly one-fifth of its combined income and corporation tax from the 2d New York district, here shown. The adjoining section pays almost nothing of either tax.

Secretary McAdoo declares himself "exceedingly gratified with the results for the first fiscal year of the new Tariff and Income-Tax Law." His figures for the year ending on June 30, subject to some revision upon the basis of fuller returns, show total disbursements of $700,559,248.13, and total receipts aggregating $734,343,700.20, leaving a surplus of $33,784,452.07. But, as the press dispatches point out, the surplus will be wiped out by the Panama Canal expenditures, for "during the twelve months $34,826,941 has been spent on the canal, and when this has been charged off there will be a deficit for the year of $1,010,058.81 on the books." Eventually, as several editors note, the Treasury will be reimbursed for the Panama expenses by bond sales, to be authorized by Congress. And without waiting for that, says the Springfield *Republican*, Secretary McAdoo "may claim a 'moral surplus' in view of the fact that some $3,500,000 in income taxes are being held back in order to take advantage of the ten-days' grace allowed by the Income-Tax Law before penalties can be imposed for non-payment of taxes." Democrats probably agree with the Brooklyn *Eagle* that they "have a right to be proud of the way the revenue law has worked out in this first experimental year." The country should be reassured, thinks the Indianapolis *News*, an independent pro-Wilson paper, for "even with the loss of the sugar duty, there will be no difficulty in meeting all legitimate expenditures." But the expenditures, it reminds its Democratic friends, must

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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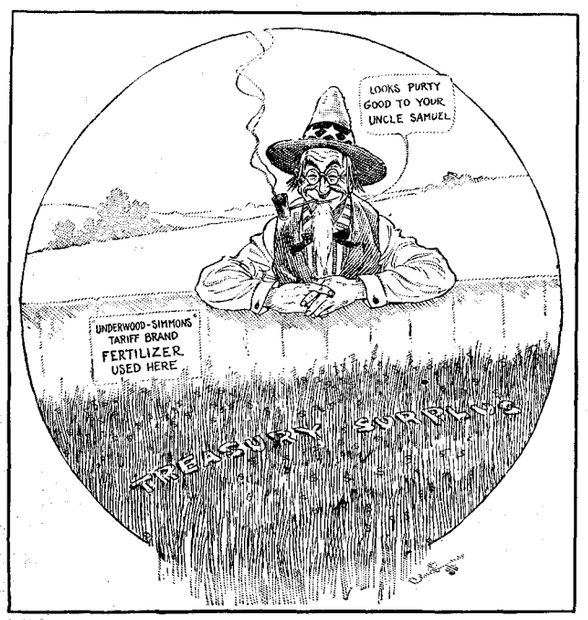
be reduced, for the party has made "no attempt to redeem" its pledge of economy.

The one universally acknowledged disappointment is the failure of the income tax to come up to expectations. After a



ANOTHER BUMPER CROP.
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald.*

forecast of $82,000,000, and a later estimate of $54,000,000, a total receipt of but $28,000,000 makes a slim showing, tho the corporation tax brings the figures up to $71,000,000. That there is something in Mr. Underwood's explanation that the tax "represents about six months' income by reason of the fact that it is for less than a year on all taxes and only for three months on the excess rates," is admitted by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), which also believes that many incomes have been inadequately reported. But the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) attributes all the disappointment to the inaccuracy of the earlier "guesses." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) would attribute it to the "serious reduction of incomes since President Wilson was inaugurated"; for "diminished incomes mean a diminished income tax." The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) is inclined to put much of the responsibility for the low return on the Government's inexperience in collecting a tax of this kind. The tax, says the Springfield *Republican*, "will surely yield more revenue as the people become used to its intricacies." It feels certain that the tax has come to stay, for "the political party that hereafter should venture to repeal the income tax and replace it with higher tariff duties on food and clothing would have trouble in surviving the shock of the election returns." It seems to the New York *World* (Dem.) that the tax was a partial failure because attention was paid to it principally in the large centers where the newspapers played it up. And it notes that "New York City as a whole pays more than one-third of the tax, an amount exceeding $11,000,000, while Philadelphia pays $2,000,000, Chicago $1,900,000, and Boston $1,500,000."

Turning from the income tax to the tariff, we find there has been little difference between the last two years in the customs duties collected at the port of New York. Imports are practically the same for the two years, and exports have decreased $50,000,000. Secretary Redfield explains that the falling off has been large in exported foodstuffs, and very small in manufactured goods. He would encourage American manufacturers by showing that they are selling almost as much as ever abroad, and have practically no greater foreign competition to meet. Naturally, he adds, the coming large crops will again make us a large seller of foodstuffs abroad. Nevertheless we find a continued belief in some quarters that the tariff is a menace to business, especially among those hit by the new schedules. Judge Gary lately declared it to be his sober judgment "that the Tariff Law lately passed has adversely affected the business condition of this country." Other steel men are mentioned in *The Wall Street Journal* and the New York *Journal of Commerce* as being of the same opinion, some fearing large imports in the fall and winter, to the detriment of our market. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) prints letters telling of Southern cotton-mills which "can not get near cost for their yarn because there has been a vast increase in imports of yarns and cotton cloths under the new Tariff Law." And papers like the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), Baltimore *Star* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) continue to denounce the Democratic tariff as the source of hard times.

On the other hand, Democratic editors are quoting such bits of trade gossip as the statement in *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's* dry-goods market report that "manufacturers find that domestic goods could be advanced considerably and still hold their own, now that the full effects of the tariff have become known." And the Philadelphia *Record* concludes that manufacturers in general "have discovered that they were not nearly so much hurt as they were alarmed."

In view of all that has been said, a careful editorial analysis of the results of the tariff in the New York *Journal of Commerce* is worthy of attention. Taking first the effect on the cost of living—

"The total imports since meats were put on the free list were valued at $10,000,000, compared with none a year ago. It was asserted by many protectionists that no meats would be imported, and by others that so great an importation would occur as to drive American producers to the wall. Neither forecast has been fulfilled. The amount of meat imported has been but a small percentage of the total consumption, yet enough to have a perceptible effect in restraining the tendency to a further advance in the price. Higher home charges would unquestionably bring in still larger quantities. The removal of duties is thus seen in this case at its best, since it acts as an equalizer of prices, yet drives no one out of business and simply operates to prevent monopoly extortion or famine charges.

"Much the same may be said of the movement of grain which, while not affecting the domestic price to any extent hurtful to the

GET OFF THE TRACK!
—Rehse in the New York *World.*

farmer, has furnished a useful addition to the home supply and has suggested the possibility of an emergency resource within the reach of all. Our imports of breadstuffs during the ten months of the fiscal year were over $30,000,000, against $17,-

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000,000 for the same period last year, the increase being chiefly in corn. In those classes of subordinate products where duties were high under former acts and where the reduction has been but moderate, as in the case of cocoa and olive-oil, increases

WOODROW—"It'll be fine after you get in."
—Fox in the Chicago *Post*.

have evidently resulted in supplying a home demand not previously satisfied, and in putting the goods within the reach of many who could not purchase under the old conditions without driving the price to a prohibitive level. The effect here is—so far as made plain—beneficial, and few will criticize the situation as now revealed."

The manufacturing results are found harder to analyze, for in many lines there have been no perceptible changes—

"The imports of iron and steel for the ten months were only $26,119,000, or about the same as last year. The cotton industry hardly felt the change during the seven months of the new duties, the increase of importations being scarcely over 6 per cent. in gross value of the total importation of $61,000,000. The same is true of paper, whose manufacturers raised so loud a wail regarding the threat of foreign invasion. Even in printing paper, where the free-trade principle was applied, the growth in importations is admitted by producers to have been insufficient to hurt them, owing to the immense increase in the demand for the product. There is a different situation in a few lines, such as manufactures of wool, where there has been a notable increase during the period in question, carrying the importation of goods from $14,000,000 to nearly $26,000,000. Yet staple articles like carpets show a positive decline, while dress goods, formerly most highly taxed, are in lower volume than before. The conclusion drawn by most persons will be that in many if not most branches of manufacture the United States is well able to hold its own against foreign industry. . . . The fact remains that the consumer is not receiving the benefit of a materially lower scale of prices, and that his advantage lies largely in improvement of qualities and in the prevention of further advances. . . . . .

"Some lines of merchandise show appreciable cuts of price, but they are comparatively few, and this lack of reduction is particularly noticeable in such articles as leather manufactures, where there has been a distinct advance in importations."

The conclusion is that the tariff has thus far "had little real effect upon trade or industry." There has been "a considerable reduction in the burden of tariff taxes," yet the changes are so carefully made as to "impair but little the productiveness of the tariff."

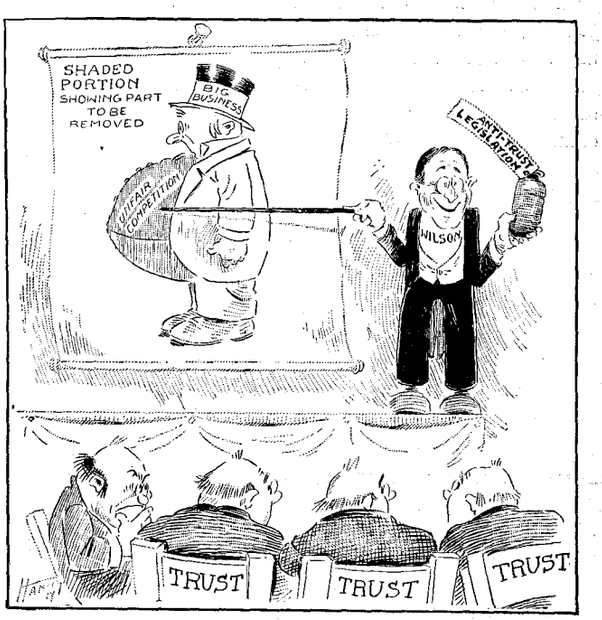
"This is in part a tribute to the expansive power of domestic demand and in part a compliment to the work done in preparing the new schedules. Both as to revenue and as to industrial effects, tariff revision has been accomplished with practically a minimum disturbance to business."

A WHITE HOUSE WELCOME FOR "BIG BUSINESS"

NOW that President Wilson has talked over business conditions with such men as J. P. Morgan, Henry Ford, and the representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and has taken a stand for the encouragement of big business men undertaking public service, the newspapers are all talking about his "change of policy." Some of Mr. Wilson's friends, as the New York *Evening Post* observes, "protest that this means no real change in him." But *The Evening Post's* belief that "it will be received by the country as a radical change" seems justified by the general tone of newspaper comment. Almost every one seems to be pleased, tho some opposition editors question the President's motives, and wonder how much real good will be accomplished. Few, if any, make use of the opportunity to attack him for openly consorting with "malefactors of great wealth." Neither the President nor his callers were loquacious regarding their interviews. But all the visitors, if we can believe the Washington correspondents, left the White House in a happy mood. Mr. Morgan's usually immobile face was "wreathed in smiles," Mr. Ford was highly optimistic about business prospects, and the gentlemen from Chicago told of the "considerate and open-minded hearing" they had had. And in the last case the President gave official publication to his feeling "that the conference has been mutually instructive and helpful." These pleasant and profitable conversations with industrial and financial leaders, say the Washington dispatches, are to be continued in the near future.

President Wilson's new policy, manifested in these White House visits, was more clearly defined in a statement issued while the Senate was making up its mind whether it ought to accept his nominations of Paul M. Warburg and Thomas D. Jones to places on the Federal Reserve Board. Senators are troubled by these gentlemen's business affiliations. The Democratic party and the Senate, the President said, know

"that the vast majority of the men connected with what we have come to call big business are honest, incorruptible, and patriotic. The country may be certain that it is clear to members of the Senate, as it is clear to all thoughtful men, that those who have tried to make big business what it ought to be are the men to be



—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

encouraged and honored whenever they respond without reserve to the call of public service. . . . It is the obvious business of statesmanship at this turning-point in our development to recognize ability and character, wherever it has been displayed,

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and unite every force for the upbuilding of legitimate business along the new lines which are now clearly indicated for the future."

These sentiments seem to meet with general editorial approval. The President's statement was commonly interpreted in Washington, says the New York *Evening Post's* correspondent, "as

WIPING AWAY HIS TEARS.
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

a word of cheer to the business world, using the Warburg appointment simply as a peg upon which to hang it." The New York *Sun's* representative thinks it is considered a hopeful sign because "it is the first rebuke that has been administered by the President for indiscriminate attacks upon business men simply because they have succeeded abundantly."

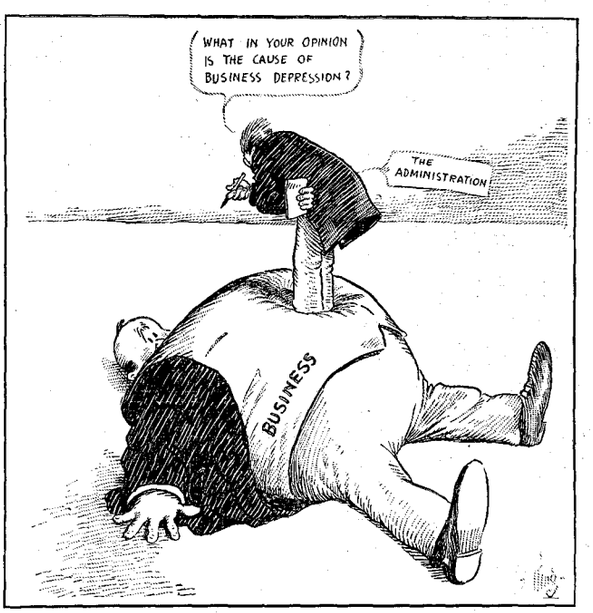
Now what, asks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "has suddenly driven the President to make the affectionate advances to business men with which the Warburg appeals and the exchanges with the Chicago delegation bubble over?" It answers by pointing out that "coincidently with them the newspapers report the secession of a Democratic Congressman from Colorado, wholesale desertions from the party in Louisiana, and grave disaffection all through the Middle West." So *The Tribune* concludes that we have here "a remarkable exhibition of agile political readjustment," tho it hopes for the country's sake that it is genuine and "will bear genuine fruits." So, too, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) finds this "remarkable departure" "profoundly suggestive of the possibility that the 'dministration has got the country and itself into deep water and is hard put to find a safe way out." According to the Socialist New York *Call*, it all goes to show that "T. Woodrow Wilson is developing considerable statesmanship." "He has reached the recognition that modern government is nothing more than a committee of capitalists with power to transact the common business of the ruling class."

Turning from these unfriendly writers, we note that in the Houston *Chronicle's* opinion the President of the United States has again displayed his usual "hard, common sense" and "sense of justice and perception of the proprieties," and has shown that, "honest himself," he "is not afraid to trust others." He is removing the impression "that he is a man inclined to academic views and detached from close contact with actual affairs," says the New York *Globe*, and is showing himself desirous to put himself in "direct contact with the people of the nation whose influence is important and whose opinions are worthy of serious attention." The New York *World* (Dem.), tho it admits that Mr. Wilson has held himself too much aloof from the advice of business men, considers it the fault of the great business interests. For they have "stubbornly refused to recognize" Mr. Wilson's "sincerity and honesty"; "they have abused Mr. Wilson as if he were the most blatant blatherskite who ever captured a public office." Would it be strange, asks *The World*, "if the President had decided that he could get along without their advice and counsel?" The conclusion of the independent but equally friendly New York *Evening Post* is that the Administration "has been leaning over backward in its desire to avoid either the reality or the appearance of undue influence by business interests, and Mr. Wilson appears to have arrived at the conclusion that the psychological moment has come for the adoption of a different posture." And *The Evening Post* is absolutely certain that the President's new policy is " sound and right."

A number of the President's critics point out that his conferences will be fruitless in one direction, because his business legislation has all been finally determined on. But others argue that there is still time to change the various provisions in the trust bills, and several Washington correspondents think that the visit of the Chicago business men may help to eliminate the definitions of restraint of trade from the Clayton Bill and to modify the Trade Commission Bill.

Such opposition papers as the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.), Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), Baltimore *News* (Prog.), and Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), can not see how President Wilson's talks with business experts can affect trade conditions. He "can no more make prosperity now merely by talking with business men than he was able to make it before merely by talking with psychologists," is the way the New York *Press* (Prog.) puts it.

Nevertheless the Washington *Post* (Ind.) and Worcester *Gazette* (Ind.) expect good to follow from the White House inter-



THE INVESTIGATION IS ON.
—King in the Chicago *Tribune.*

views, for reasons like those thus outlined by the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) the day after the Morgan visit:

"Every business man, big or little, will feel a renewal of confidence when he sees that the Administration is not only availing itself of the experience of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and railroad presidents, with special knowledge of affairs, both at home and abroad, but is bent upon having the legislation and administrative work in which they are concerned shaped in accordance with their judgment of what ought to be

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done. The signs multiply that the country is soon to enter upon an era of great material prosperity and one of them was unmistakably given yesterday."

Nor should readers forget the smile on the face of Mr. Morgan or the words of Henry Ford as he left the White House after talking with President Wilson: "Cheer up! I agree with the President that the era of prosperity is coming fast."

ATTACKING THE "PORK-BARREL"

NOT A "BILL," but a "scandal," is the word used to describe the River and Harbor measure of 1914 by the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), which intimates that the members of the Senate and House, for all their drastic criticism of private business men, "appear to be singularly lacking in delicate scruples about methods and expenditures in the public service." Other observers, among them *Collier's Weekly* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, blame our appropriation system as much as our legislators, and would have waterway improvements in the hands of a commission. This plan is covered by the amendment to the bill offered by Senator Newlands, of Nevada, but the Indianapolis *News*, shrinking before the cost and overplus of commissions, says we would better establish a national budget, and notes that "the United States is practically the only one of the world's great nations without such a system." In any case there seems to be a general and pronounced sentiment against the River and Harbor brand of "pork-barrel" outlay, and some critics go so far as to accuse Republican, Democratic, and Progressive legislators at random of being tarred with the same brush in the attempt to put through a measure "which has no other purpose than to try to buy reelections to Congress by omnibus bribery of the electorate." This "biggest and worst" bill in the history of the country, the press inform us, provides for a total appropriation of $93,529,475, itemized as follows:

House bill, cash	$43,289,004
House bill, future obligations	32,897,871
House sundry civil bill	6,990,000
Senate increases	10,352,600

The opposition's minority report, introduced by Senator Burton, of Ohio, who is declared in many quarters to be one of the best-informed men, if not the best, in Congress on the subject of waterway improvements, charges the bill with "glaring defects" in the method of appropriations, and urges the following reforms, as quoted in Washington dispatches:

"A careful review of pending projects and the omission of all improvements which are no longer profitable.

"A more careful consideration before the adoption of projects. There should be especial care to avoid lock and dam construction, save in streams which are capable of being made important arteries of commerce.

"A division of expense when exceptional advantages accrue to private property or specific localities, or when the protection of private property is the main object and navigation subordinate.

"The exclusion from the bill of proposed improvements which do not have to do with navigation.

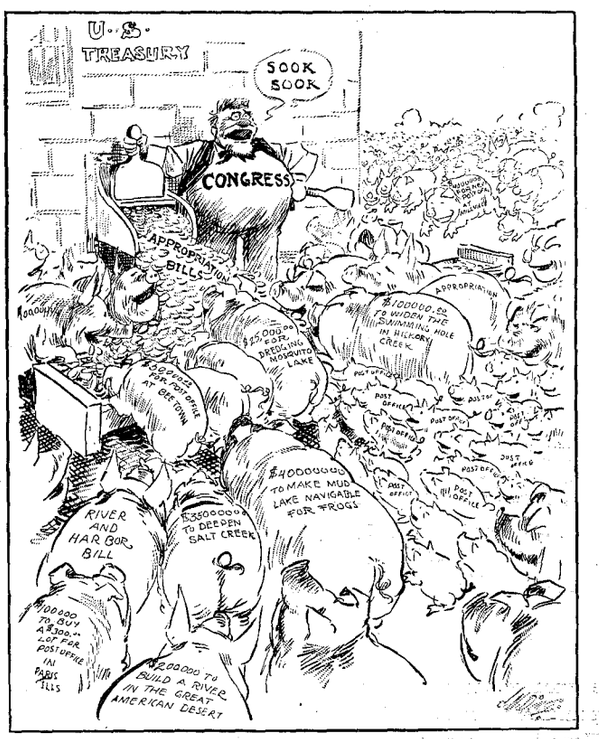
"A general policy of improving the main stream before attention is given to branch streams, and the adjustment of depths and dimensions with a view to a uniform and comprehensive plan for the development of such waterways as can profitably be utilized.

"Such adjustment of relations between railways and waterways as will secure the utilization of routes partly by land and partly by water when cooperation and utilization of both routes can be made profitable as a means of transportation."

Yet some doubt if the bill will be defeated. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) fears that Senator Burton will "fail again in his attempt to rationalize the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill," because "the average Representative or Senator thinks only of getting the money out of the Treasury and into his district or State." Editorial objections to the "pork-barrel" plan of making appropriations are made by the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), the Baltimore *News* (Prog.), the Washington *Times* (Prog.), and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), while the Detroit *News* treats it with scathing irony.

Some of the samples of "pork" discovered make interesting reading. The Springfield *Republican* cites a "typical item":

"Upon a section of the Mississippi River, on which $17,000,-


U. S. TREASURY
SOOK SOOK
CONGRESS
APPROPRIATION BILLS
$25,000.00 FOR DREDGING MOSQUITO LAKE
$100,000.00 TO WIDEN THE SWIMMING HOLE IN HILLSBORO CREEK
$400,000.00 TO MAKE MUD LAKE NAVIGABLE FOR FROGS
$2,500,000.00 TO DEEPEN SALT CREEK
RIVER AND HARBOR BILL
$2,000,000 TO BUILD A RIVER IN THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT

THE ANNUAL GORGE.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

000 has been expended since 1881, the annual passage of freight is only 250,000 tons. Yet the pending bill carries a further appropriation for the coming year of $1,000,000 for that section, or at the rate of a Government subsidy of $4 a ton, while the estimate of the work yet to be done is $17,250,000."

In the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), too, we find examples of "fat" in the bill that the Senate might "fry out" to advantage:

"Cape Fear River, N. C., on which one steamboat makes a trip twice a week, voted $38,375.

"Newbegun Creek, N. C., without a settlement on its crooked course; alleged at times to flow backward under the influence of the wind.

"Oklawaha River, Fla., ninety-four miles long, celebrated thus in verse:

> We have a crooked creek that has a crooked name,
> And grabs a crooked million while in a crooked game.
> To make a crooked water-power run up a crooked hill
> It crooks your Uncle Samuel through a crooked river bill.

"Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, is the author of the poem. He fought an appropriation of $733,000 for this river, but it went through."

Such action takes "courage and a rare measure of determination," the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) remarks, because—

"All the cynicism and selfish self-interest in both chambers are back of the pork-barrels, and there are few men in either House who are ready to fight, against such overwhelming odds, a fight that has been lost so often before. That is why Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, who fought the shameful waste of the pending River and Harbor Bill, and Senators Burton, Borah, and Kenyon, who are taking up his fight with spirit in the Senate, deserve the applause and prompt support of every newspaper and every citizen without strings or selfish interests."

But it seems to the Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.) that the "demand for investigation and systemization of river and

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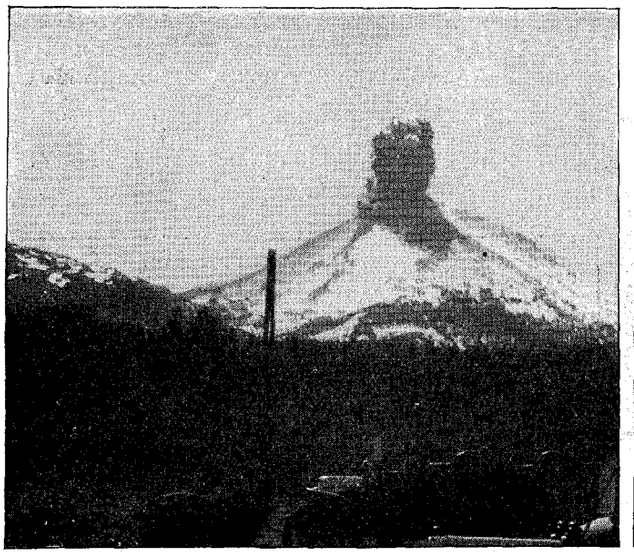

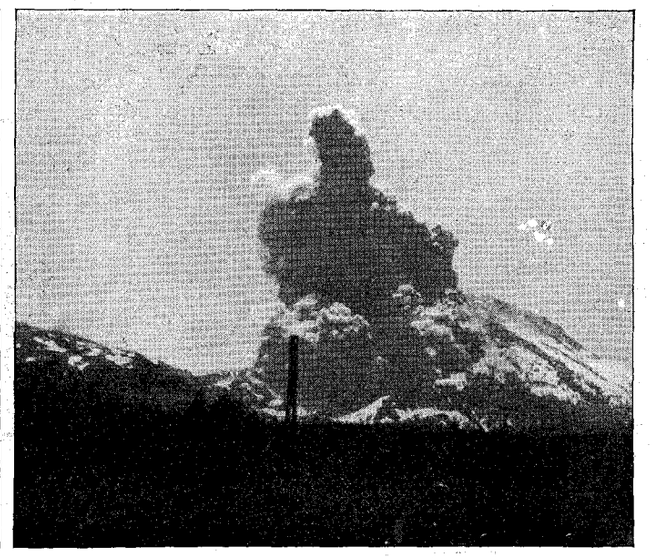

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ONE OF THE ERUPTIONS OF MT. LASSEN, IN CALIFORNIA,

harbor appropriations is made with such force by leading newspapers and by forceful men in Congress that it can not be much longer ignored," and from a technical journal, *The Engineering News*, we gather this presentment of the whole matter:

"How strongly the beneficiaries of the present river and harbor systems are intrenched is proved by the fact that with all the exposures of its iniquities by such men as Senator Burton and President Taft, and many years ago by President Cleveland, to say nothing of many others of prominence, the system still continues to draw money from the national treasury in a flood which increases year by year.

"Sometimes, perhaps, some influential commercial or technical organization may be able to bring about a reform. Until that happens the nation will continue calmly to pour out millions a year into pools and ditches to perpetuate obsolete systems of transportation and benefit a traffic which has disappeared."

THE "PLUCKING BOARD" ON TRIAL

THE "TRAGIC" RESULTS of the "plucking board's" yearly weeding out of naval officers, the fit along with the unfit, rally a large section of the press in approval of the Secretary of the Navy's move to repeal the Navy Personnel Law, because, to quote the New York *World*, "a law that operates so awkwardly defeats its own purpose and condemns itself." Some, however, reply that a board of this kind is necessary to maintain the standard of the service. This year fifteen officers, several of distinguished career, press reports inform us, are involuntarily retired on the recommendation of the "plucking board," and the Washington *Post* publishes a statement of Secretary Daniels that "there was absolutely nothing in the records of any of these officers to show that they were not fitted for any naval service in the matter of habit, temperament, and professional ability." In the view of the New Haven *Journal-Courier* "the general protest against the action of the 'plucking board' would argue that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," while the New York *Tribune* pictures an officer in command of a ship, "enjoying the confidence and respect of all his subordinates," when without warning he and they read one day in the newspapers that he has been put on the retired list "by virtue of a star-chamber proceeding." Such an experience must be humiliating in the extreme, thinks *The Tribune*, and it adds:

"If officers must be retired in order to accelerate promotion, it would be far juster and humaner to retire them on grounds of which they have foreknowledge. The present system is too arbitrary and tyrannical. It gives too much power to 'the 'plucking boards.' It subjects worthy officers to possible persecution and offers too much play to the hidden workings of personal prejudice and favoritism."

The "plucking" system is also condemned by the New York *American* and *Sun*, while the Jacksonville *Florida Times Union* attacks the idea of it thus:

"The idea is to make promotion more rapid, and give naval officers a chance to rise to the higher grades before they get so old as to lose their vigor. But the regular age of retirement is sixty-four years, and a man has not generally lost as much in vigor as he has gained in experience at that age. Emperor William and Field-marshal von Moltke, who commanded the German Army in the war with France, were each over eighty years old at the time, and neither was lacking in vigor."

Examples nearer home are cited by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:*

"The old men in our Navy have given a good account of themselves. Porter, Farragut, our own Admirals Semmes and Buchanan were along in years during the Civil War. Dewey was around sixty when he fought the Spaniards in Manila. Schley was sixty at Santiago. Captain Mahan, retired, now near eighty, is probably the ablest living authority on sea-power. Sir John Fisher and Lord Beresford were old in years when they were on active duty in the British Navy."

Among other journals that severely arraign the "plucking board" are the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *Record*, the Baltimore *American*, the Baltimore *News*, the Washington *Times*, the Savannah *News*, and the Atlanta *Constitution*. On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Press* bids us bear in mind that "the standard in the Navy is so high that no discredit necessarily attaches to those officers who are thus removed every year from the active list," and it points out that "their retirement simply means that they are not quite so good as the best, and the chief motive for the existence of the 'plucking board,' anyhow, is to remove congestion and aid promotion." On this point we are advised by the Springfield *Republican* that—

"there must be some more or less similar institution, if the Navy is not to be clogged and men of ability prevented from getting to the top. Before the 'plucking board' was established a situation existed such that every graduate of Annapolis, if he could succeed in standing off the undertaker, could count upon becoming an Admiral sooner or later. At that time it was a well-known fact that one or more men had thus, through the mere effect of seniority, been placed in command of ships, altho unequal to such responsibility, to say nothing of the command of fleets which might have come to them."

For an expert opinion we may turn to *The Army and Navy*

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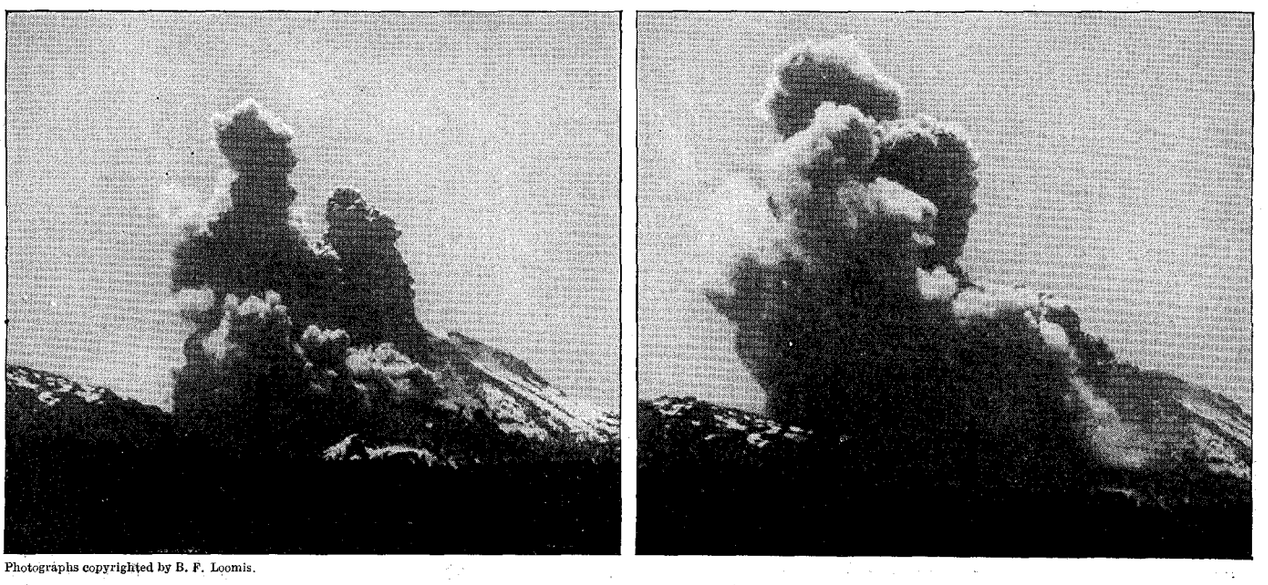

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OUR ONLY ACTIVE VOLCANO SOUTH OF ALASKA.

Register (Washington), where we read, on the subject of Congressional interference, that—

"If there is necessity for a 'plucking board,' as a means of creating vacancies for the purpose of maintaining an adequate flow of promotion and the consequent benefits to the naval personnel, it must be permitted to conduct its labors without legislative restriction and the dependence upon the fairness and the wisdom of the judgment of the officers who constitute a board convened to choose the individuals for retirement. Nothing is to be gained by a provision that the selections must be confined to those who are invariably unfit in a minimum degree, since that must impose upon the board a task of comparison not possible from anything in the records, however carefully compiled or conscientiously consulted. There are too many elements entering into a determination of individual worth, relatively judged, to secure an infallibly discriminating selection."

NEW YORK'S COMPENSATION LAW

"MOST LIBERAL to workmen and most severe upon the employer," is the comment of one authority upon the New York State Workmen's Compensation Law, taking effect July 1. Nor does he hesitate to affirm that for "a good while" the operation of it will be "experimental." But the New York *Tribune* thinks otherwise, and says that the effect of the law "may well begin a new era of cooperation between employees and employers," and it adds that "the citizens of New York can congratulate themselves that they have brought their State abreast of the enlightened thought of the world in this important reform." The enforcement of the law is in charge of a Workmen's Compensation Commission, and it affects about 2,000,000 workers and 150,000 employers in forty-two groups of hazardous trades.

Chief among the employments exempt from its provisions are domestic service, farm labor, and mercantile work. Claims are adjusted by the Commission, empowered to bring suit for an employee in case of necessity. On their side the employers are insuring themselves against liability either in the stock insurance companies or in the State Insurance Department. The premiums asked by the State are from 8 to 9 per cent. below the average premiums of private companies, press reports say, and there is a rumor that an additional reduction of 15 per cent. may be made.

Adverse critics of the law, betraying a hope that it will be declared unconstitutional by the courts, cavil at State insurance, as the fund has no guaranty except the $300,000 which was appropriated for the first year, but a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says that the demand for State insurance indicates that of the total business resultant on the new regulation a share of from 10 to 20 per cent. will go to the State. "This is considered remarkable," he avers, "as no time was afforded for a campaign to show the advantages of insurance with the State." The New York *World* points out that the compensation to workmen "is based on the average weekly wages," and informs us that "it will be 66⅔ per cent. of such wages, paid during the time of disability." No compensation, however, is to be paid for the first fourteen days, the law provides, as a guard against false claims. In case of death from injury, *The World* continues, and where dependents are left, "30 per cent. of average wages will be paid to the widow during widowhood and 10 per cent. additional for each surviving minor child." Only "lawyers of the corporation class and lawyers of the class known as 'ambulance chasers' will suffer from the new law," concludes *The World*, while "all others concerned will be relieved of either a great injustice or a hampering industrial uncertainty"; but the New York *Journal of Commerce* takes a very different stand, when it says:

"There has been reason enough for an improved system of legislation on this subject, but the tendency has been for it to go too far in the direction of eleemosynary provision for workmen at the expense of employers rather than of equity between men who have contractual or business relations with each other. The system which has just been established in this State is peculiarly complex, and puts the claims of workmen, not simply on a level with their rights as parties to a contract, but on the footing of beneficiaries of enforced philanthropy."

This newspaper foresees, moreover, that the law will not insure "complete escape from litigation," and it notes with regret that—

"This additional expense of conducting business on account of the cost of the compensation system will, like other industrial and commercial expenses, be gradually diffused and will tend to raise the level of prices or reduce the profits of business, either of which will operate as a check upon activity within the jurisdiction of the law. If it proves a greater tax or burden in one State than in those adjoining, the tendency will be for industries and business which can readily shift to cross the boundaries. The economic principles which work through competitive efforts will not cease to operate. Nothing will be gained by a distribution under pressure which results in higher cost and consequently less to be distributed within the area dominated by restriction or burdensome legislation. One benefit may perhaps be counted upon. It may induce better safeguards and greater precautions against the risk of accidents which would be sure to entail an expense that is quite tangible and must be calculated upo[illegible]."

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OUR BANKS INVADING SOUTH AMERICA

EVEN OPPOSITION PAPERS give the Wilson Administration a generous pat on the back as they see our big banks establishing branches in South America under the new Federal Reserve Bank Law. The National City Bank of New York is to establish branches in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, the report has it, with perhaps another at Valparaiso, and the Republican Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, which has not been blind to Presidential errors, sees trade benefit in the present venture and admits that this "is one highly important innovation that may be placed to the credit of the present Congress and Administration." Many other large banks in our leading cities, so the Washington correspondents report, are seeking authorization to invade the foreign field, and it appears that while Latin America is the favored region, many inquiries are received about other places, including the Far East, especially China. It is perfectly plain why South America should be at the forefront in this new project of commerce, we learn from the Pittsburg daily, because—

"For years the great need of United States interests doing business in South America has been such banks as it is proposed to set up as soon as the necessary governmental permission has been granted. In the year ended June 30, 1913, we sold American products to the value of more than $46,638,000 to Brazil and imported therefrom commodities representing $120,155,000. To Argentina we sold $52,894,000 and from that Republic imported $26,863,000, while our sales to Chile were $16,076,000 and our imports from there were $27,655,000. Yet all the banking done in the commercial centers of these countries for Americans was through local institutions or European houses, American money being unknown excepting for minor transactions and then at high exchange rates. Means of communication with South America have been considerably augmented in recent years, and it is expected the opening of the Panama Canal will result in expansion of a trade which in any event presents better promise as time passes. With establishment of United States banks a handicap which our manufacturers have been compelled to submit to with as good grace as possible will be removed and they will have facilities equal to those of their competitors from Great Britain, Germany, France, and Portugal."

"One of the chief drawbacks" to the spread of our trade in South America is now removed, agrees the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), which adds that,

"In spite of the activity of other countries there, it is still an undeveloped field, nearer to us than any other undeveloped foreign field, and some of the handicaps heretofore experienced will be removed by the establishment of branches of American banks there. Once undertaken, the facilities are very certain to be extended wherever there can be any demand for them, and it is one of the excellent features of the new banking law that it has made it easier to promote such enterprises."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which seems to endure more than enjoy the present régime at Washington, observes that the enterprise of the National City Bank "makes use of what is likely to be the principal achievement of the Wilson Administration, the Federal Reserve Act," and it thinks the United States is entering the South-American field at a favorable hour:

"This seems to be a notably propitious time to make the beginning of those banking relations with South American countries that have long been desired. Up to a year or so ago a boom prevailed in the principal South American countries which had been inflated with European capital. To-day depression, following heavy liquidation, has succeeded an exaggerated expansion in Brazil and Argentina. Europe is not purveying capital lavishly to its former customers, whose activities it had overstimulated, and the entrance of American bankers into South America can be more safely made than at any previous time in recent years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE wheat States this year are no place for the I. W. W.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

IT makes a lot of difference to Harvard which Thames she rows on.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHY not send Mediator George Fred Williams to Colorado or Montana?—*Washington Herald.*

MESSRS. COWDRAY and Pierce are kept busy pouring troubled oil on the waters.—*Washington Post.*

THE income tax has developed about the only important crop failure of the year.—*Washington Star.*

THE way the white man robbed those poor Indians might be referred to as a Cherokee strip.—*Boston Transcript.*

T.R. BELIEVES also in the recall of physicians' decisions.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Fifty candidates for governorship of Oregon looks as if the West had its unemployed problem, too.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE informal conferences or talks at the White House make one wish for a dictograph in the next room.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE fifteen voters who were allowed to vote in Mexico City were unanimous for Huerta. They knew their business.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE English singer who says there are no critics in this country ought to spend half an hour helping Secretary Tumulty open the White House mail.—*New York American.*

AFTER Henry Ford's conference with President Wilson we confidently expect that all the fourth-class postmasters will be pulling down $5 a day.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

PITTSBURG strikers having threatened to boycott baseball, the country will awaken at last to the fact that the strike problem has simply got to be solved.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

SOME "success" to have put the sigh in psychological.—*Wall Street Journal.*

T. R. insists that what he did to Colombia is not worth $25,000,000.—*Philadelphia Record.*

GIVE Huerta some credit. He hasn't announced that he could drink or let it alone.—*Columbia State.*

THE proverb doesn't say that the hand that rocks Mr. Asquith will rule the world.—*Indianapolis Star.*

NEW YORK CITY has 5,333,537 inhabitants and possibly seven or eight thousand souls.—*Houston Post.*

SHE may be "Mother" Jones, but about the police she talks more like a stepmother.—*New York World.*

RIGHT BY!
—Osborn in the Baltimore *News.*

THE A. B. C. cocktail has appeared in New York. Its chief component is probably lemon.—*Columbia State.*

NOW that the Colonel has indorsed Perkins, Perkins will keep on indorsing for the Colonel.—*Columbia State.*

LUCK isn't always against Secretary Bryan. A large grape crop is assured this year.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THAT militant suffragette who got to the King only begged him not to use militant methods.—*Florida Times Union.*

AS Mr. Carnegie is a philosopher, doubtless it has occurred to him if it were not for wars he would not have the withal wherewith to build peace palaces.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT is hard to understand how anything as dull as the American-Japanese correspondence in relation to immigration could ever be an international danger.—*St. Louis Republic.*

WOMAN suffrage, Mr. Wilson told the ladies yesterday, is a State issue, not a National one. With Mr. Wilson an issue is a State issue if he is not interested in it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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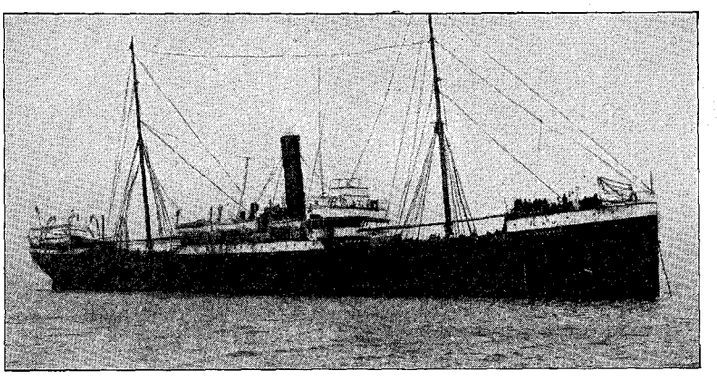
FOREIGN COMMENT

SIKHS BESIEGING CANADA

THE LAPPINGS of the Asiatic tide upon our western shores remind some writers that almost every country on earth has at some time been overrun by a great racial migration, and that even our own presence here is the result of such a movement. California and British Columbia seemingly have no desire to be the scenes of another event of this sort, and are feverishly raising the barriers as Holland fought the sea. The Asiatics are attempting to move upon South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand as well as upon North America, and in the British possessions the case is complicated by the fact that the immigrants from India are British subjects. Disaffection in India is rampant. Will Canada, as a loyal colony, injure the power of the mother country by offending the pride and prestige of the Hindus and thus deepening their hatred of the British raj? Canada tried to solve the problem by providing that the Hindus could not enter unless they came direct from India, there being no direct steamship line to bring them; but a body of some 350 Sikhs tried to meet the issue by sailing direct from India to Vancouver in the Japanese steamer *Komagata Maru*, led by Gurdit Singh. They arrived on May 23, but were forbidden to land, and since that date have been living on their ship in the harbor, amid great excitement and tension, as we read in the Vancouver papers. A hunger-strike was started, but abandoned, as the Canadians failed to be imprest by its fatal possibilities. A threat was made to burn the ship, on the idea that the people would rescue the passengers; but that, too, seemed uncertain. For several nights a lookout was maintained on the water-front, to rouse the city to arms if a rumored plan to land should be attempted. On Monday of last week the Court of Appeal decided they could not enter Canada, but this is not expected to end the Hindu efforts to invade the Dominion. The well-known Sikh journalist of London, Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, presents the situation as follows, in the London *Graphic:*

"I am of the belief that the Sikh settlers in British Columbia have been subjected to hostility through no fault of their own, but simply because they came when British Columbians were in an angry mood toward the Japanese and Chinese immigrants. Being Orientals, the Indians were at once denounced as being as undesirable as the Japanese and Chinese, and the fact that Indians were British subjects was lost sight of. From an imperial point of view the incident must be deplored by all well-wishers of the Empire. A provocative policy assumed by Canada is bound to feed the flames of sedition in India."

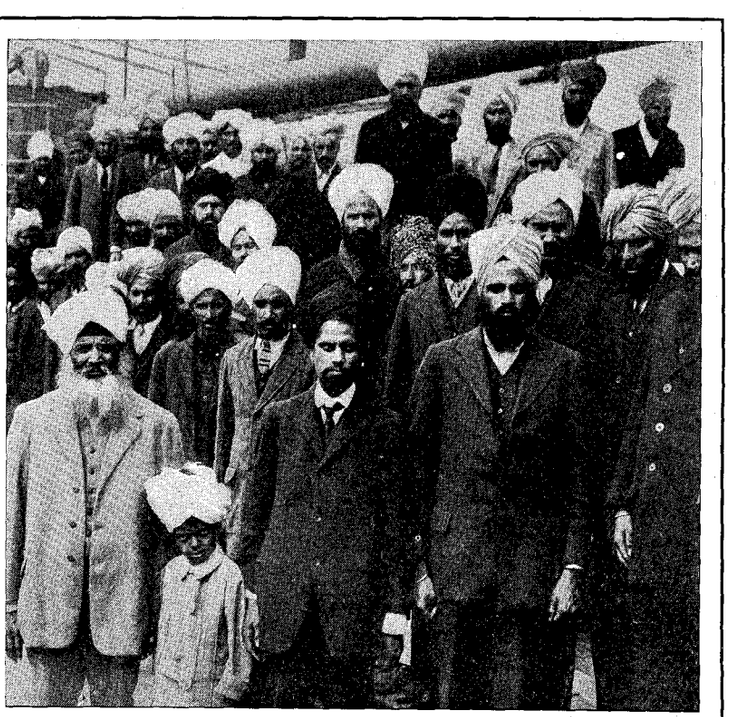


VISIBLE SIGN OF A PROBLEM THAT VEXES THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Japanese steamer with its unwelcome passengers from India lying in Vancouver Harbor. The Canadian courts have decided they cannot land.

The London *Times*, in justification of the Canadian exclusion of visitors from India, remarks:

"The claims of those who chartered the *Komagata Maru* are based on the assertion that 'British citizenship' involves the right of unrestricted entry into any and every part of the British Dominions. That is the kind of catch-logic which may easily beguile the uninstructed. It should not for a moment mislead any intelligent person who will be at the trouble to think out the meaning of words. It is preposterous because it ignores the facts. The facts are that free peoples have a right to say whom they will admit into their country, just as free men have a right to say whom they will admit into their house. This right is exercised in practise; it is not merely a theoretical right. It operates quite irrespective of color, so that there are numbers of men—white, and subjects of the Crown—who are excluded from the Dominions. It is useless to say that this should not be. It is."



GURDIT SINGH (IN GRAY) AND SOME OF HIS SIKHS ON BOARD THEIR SHIP.

The feeling of the Vancouver people over this intrusion of Asiatics upon their shores may be seen from the following resolutions passed at a crowded meeting of the citizens:

"That whereas the steamer *Komagata Maru* has been lying in the port of Vancouver from

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the 23d day of May until the present date, with a ship-load of undesirable immigrants demanding admission into the Dominion of Canada;

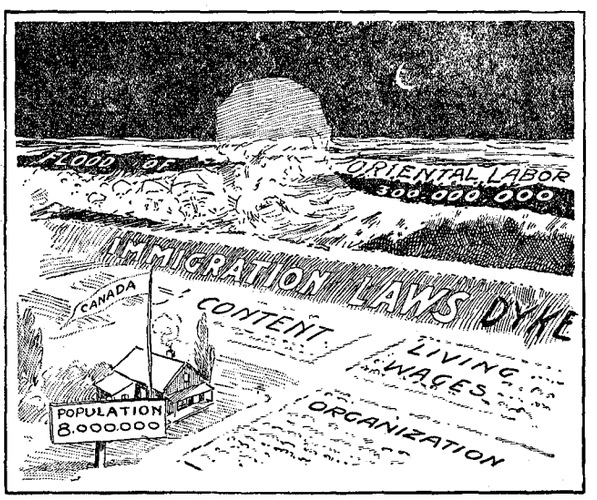
"And whereas it is the universal opinion of all citizens resident upon the Pacific coast of the Dominion of Canada that the influx of Asiatics is detrimental and hurtful to the best interests of the Dominion, from the standpoint of citizenship, public morals, and labor conditions:

"Be it therefore resolved that this meeting strongly urges upon the Dominion Government the necessity of supporting the efforts of the immigration authorities undertaken toward the rejection of the immigrants aboard the steamer *Komagata Maru* and their immediate deportation;

"And that stringent legislation be enacted whereby such immigration may, in the future, be entirely restricted from admission to the Dominion."

While the Canadian authorities have determined that the Hindu shall not land, the situation on board their ship is thus described in the Vancouver *Sun:*

"Yesterday the ship was a cave of despair. But later in the day the adventurers keyed themselves up to a high pitch of fanatic excitement. A meeting was held, in which Gurdit Singh took no part, at which resolutions were passed. The Hindus are very fond of passing resolutions. As far as could be learned, the resolutions were all warlike. The cloven foot is showing on board the *Komagata Maru.* The big Sikhs, who belong to a warrior race, are growling and blustering threats. The big black-browed fellows are bullying the Japanese officers of the steamer and calling down curses on the heads of the white race. They freely declare that if any attempt is made to move the vessel from her anchorage, they will immediately go to war."



WILL THE DIKE HOLD?

Or will certain interests, under the guise of imperial needs, flood our country with cheap and unskilled labor?—Vancouver *Sun.*

A striking proposal is made by the British Columbia M. P., Mr. H. Stevens, in a speech at Vancouver. He believes that the Indian Government—*i.e.*, the English administration in India—are not anxious that such members of the population as the Sikhs should sail away to Canada, and argues that British Columbia would find her justification in a decree of the India Council. He says:

"I am convinced that the placing of the control of immigration to this country in the hands of the Indian Government would offer the best solution of the difficulties which are now being experienced. The regulations would be made to apply to settlers only, of whom only a certain number would be allowed in each year."

Mr. Stevens charged that the attempt to carry the question from court to court until it reached the Privy Council was a party move, and he added: "We have men on the bench of British Columbia who are willing and ready to give a decision opposed to the will of the people."

Like so many public questions in Canada, Hindu immigration becomes at last the football of party politics, and we read in the Liberal *Sun* (Vancouver) that under a Laurier ministry the *Komagata Maru* would not have been permitted to enter a Canadian harbor. To quote this organ:

"The whole truth, in fact, in regard to the situation here at present is that it has been deliberately created by the Government, which does not wish to turn this ship-load of Hindus back and which hopes that the courts will open the doors to them on the ground that the order in council is *ultra vires.*"

The situation derives a more ominous significance from a dispatch sent to the Toronto *Globe* from Vancouver, in which we read that news had come from "a semiofficial source" declaring "a second steamer with 350 Hindus aboard" had left for Canada.

HOW TO REPRESS THE SUFFRAGETTES

PUBLIC OPINION in England is becoming so exasperated by the violence, outrages, and daring acts of the militant suffragettes that open conflict is looked for at almost any moment. For instance, we read in the London press that a woman, carrying a bundle of papers and a poster with the words, "A Suffragist Doped in Prison," was greeted by the bystanders with the cry of "Liar! Liar!" The papers and placard were torn from her hand and scattered in the street. Another woman, when attacked, escaped on a passing bus after being roughly handled in a crowded thoroughfare and deprived of a similar packet of papers. Several have been rescued from crowds by the police. Churchgoing women, we read, are preparing to deal with suffragist disturbers, and to do so with ungloved hands. A special branch of the Civil Volunteer Force has been formed to take suitable action for the protection of property. The press also report that the militant suffragists, as represented by such organizations as the "Arson Squad," are merely the paid agents of the Woman's Suffrage Association, who gave £50 ($250) for the mutilation of the "Rokeby Venus."

The many suggestions as to the right method of repressing the women rioters may be classed as follows:

1. Leaving "hunger-striking" prisoners to die.
2. Deportation.
3. Classifying them as lunatics, criminal or other.

Mr. McKenna, in his long-expected statement in Parliament, said that none of these expedients would be resorted to, but he intimated that the Crown will take civil proceedings against subscribers to the funds of the militant organizations to recover for the damage done by acts of outrage. To quote his words, in part:

"The Government is convinced that much more harm than good would result from leaving the 'hunger-strikers' to die. We shall continue for some time to rely mainly upon the effect of the 'Cat and Mouse' Act and the incessant police harrying to which criminal organizations have been rightly subjected. The 'Cat and Mouse' Act has been in operation just a year and it has been attended with remarkable success. Several women convicted of outrages have given undertakings, none of which has yet been broken, to forsake militant methods. Others have served their sentences in full. . . . The authorities are convinced that they have reduced the trouble to manageable proportions."

Letting them starve to death if they will, however, is advocated in some religious quarters. The Jesuit, Father Bernard Vaughan, approves of letting the suffragette die, if she refuses to take the food provided. He is reported in the London press as saying: "There is nothing ethically wrong in letting them die. Let them start at once and make up for lost time." The Rev. A. J. Waldron, vicar of St. Matthew's, Brixton, coincides, and the Rev. Richard Free, vicar of St. Clement's, Fulham, thinks the proposal a very good one. "I have advocated it for many months," he said. "Let them die." But a writer signing himself "A Spanish Theologian," and therefore evidently of the Roman faith, writes to the London *Evening Standard,* which had invited the discussion, as follows:

"I have read with great surprize Father Bernard Vaughan's

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opinion on the suffragist-starvation problem, which I venture to say is ethically wrong.

"A suffragist, from a Roman Catholic point of view, who goes in for the hunger-strike, commits suicide—which is a mortal sin; and if you, Reverend Father, allow her to die, you are an accomplice of her crime, and therefore before God you are responsible for the loss of her soul.

"But . . . perhaps English theology is based on different principles from Spanish."

The gentle artist, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, also joined in the cry and exprest his opinion, in the same paper, that the women who hack pictures and burn churches should die if they refuse the food offered to them. Afterward he relented, and says that when he wrote his first letter he was incensed at the destruction of the "Rokeby Venus," a deed that was "not the work of a human being: it was literally that of a fiend." This great artist explains himself as follows:

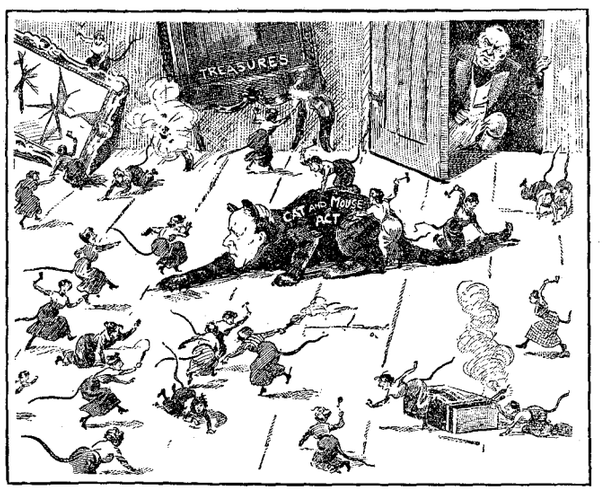
"From that moment I hardened my heart against the poor demented creatures who are capable of such evil, and I felt that if, in their malignant obstinacy, they chose to starve themselves to death—well, that it wouldn't very much matter. The extremely dangerous precedent, also, of prisoners being able to dictate the term of their own punishment (which is what happens under the McKenna Act) was in my mind, so that when I was suddenly asked my opinion on this question, I said, in the bitterness of my heart, 'Let them die.'

"I still feel that if these afflicted beings elect to add suicide to their other crimes, those who are responsible for the administration of the law would have nothing to reproach themselves with should a wretched woman actually die by her own act while undergoing her just sentence.

"Yet the brief form in which I hastily tried to express all this looks so detestable in black and white that I should like to retract those sweeping words, remembering that while there is life there is hope—hope that even such diseased minds may one day be cured and made whole again.

"I would appeal to the Government to keep these miserable women under lock and key, where they will be powerless to inflict injury on others, until such time as the light of reason may return to them; and that they might receive expert medical attendance during this period, I would suggest that nothing seems so well adapted for the purpose as a criminal lunatic asylum."

The London *Standard*, following the example of *The Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette*, has obtained the opinion of several leading M. P.'s who seem to have disregarded party



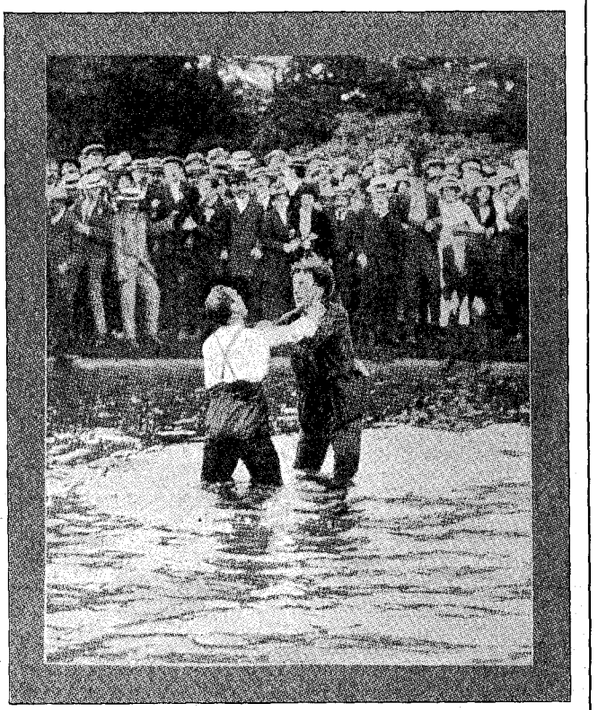
THE PLAGUE OF MICE.

JOHN BULL—"It's very evident that *this* cat is no mouser."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

consideration in giving their views. Leading Opposition members are thus quoted:

THE MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE (Unionist, Perthshire, W.).—"The Government, who are responsible for the maintenance of the law, ought to take steps at once to see that it is obeyed. We shall support them in this. If the women starve themselves to death the Government should not be blamed."

SIR GILBERT PARKER (Unionist, Gravesend).—"The Government undoubtedly are in a difficulty. As the law stands they can not permit a prisoner who has committed one crime to commit another while in the custody of the State. Suicide under our law is a crime. To my mind Parliament should bring in a bill which would permit the State not to be responsible for the life of a person who deliberately chooses not to take nourishment in prison, at any rate, if that person is sane. If not sane, she should not be in prison. She should be permitted to die if she wishes—as people do every day out of prison. There is no man who can be punished for starving himself to death in his own home, tho he can be for starving others. In any case, the present situation can not continue."



MISTAKEN FOR A SUFFRAGETTE SYMPATHIZER.

An unfortunate clergyman was taken for a suffragette sympathizer at Mr. Lloyd-George's meeting at Denmark Hill a few days ago, and was ducked and roughly handled. —*Graphic* (London).

A final touch to the controversy is given by George Bernard Shaw, who replied to the question, "Should the militant hunger-strikers be allowed to die?" by saying:

"As we have neither conviction enough to dare to starve the militants to death nor common sense enough to pledge ourselves to the inevitable reform, there is nothing to be done but to wait until the women provoke a mob to lynch them and the Government hangs a satisfactory number of the mob in expiation. Then the women will get the votes after the last inch of mischief and suffering has been squeezed out of a situation which several civilized, reasonable countries have already disposed of without the slightest trouble. That's England all over."

A suffragist, Mrs. Brackenbury, writes to the London *Times* this bit of sarcasm on the "let-them-die" plan:

"Mrs. Pankhurst's sister died the day after she was released from Holloway. It was in the good old days six years ago, when there was no air in the prison cells and the food did not agree with a delicate woman. Others died; no doubt they sought notoriety, but now their names are forgotten.

"Must our fine young men give up their shooting, fishing, golfing, cricket, racing, to say nothing of billiards, hunting, and other pleasures, and turn guardians of churches and property till women get the vote? Let the women die by all means, but to save our young men from such a terrible sacrifice let justice be done, and give the women the vote!"

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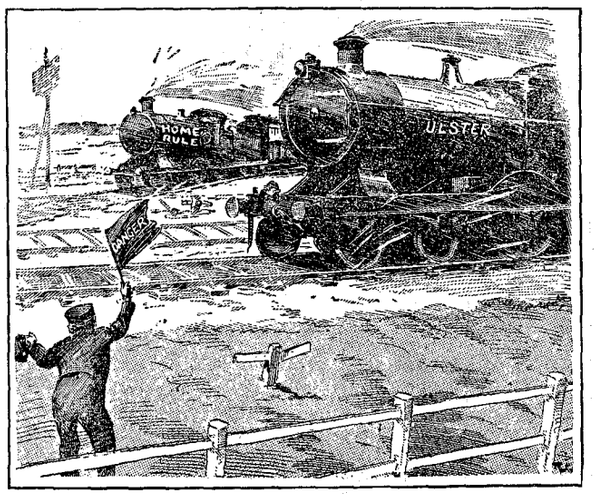
DEFECTS OF THE TWO IRISH ARMIES

THE MERITS and demerits of the two Irish armies encamped against each other, one in Dublin the other in Belfast, are fully considered by H. Hamilton Fyfe (Unionist) and Lindsay Crawford (Home Ruler). These two gentlemen profess complete impartiality in their estimate of



THE CONVERGING TRAINS.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

the Ulster and Dublin political-military brigades, and their essays are free from personal criticism of either Mr. John Redmond or Sir Edward Carson. They of course pay particular attention to the volunteer soldiers whose political battle-cry is opposed to their own, and generously point out their foes' weaknesses. To state both sides in one sentence, the Orangemen are accused of being too dour and the Nationalists of being too amiable. Again, the Belfast army is said to be under petticoat leadership, while the Dublin army has no leaders at all. Mr. Lindsay, who boasts of being "a Protestant and Home-Ruler," thus describes in *The Daily Chronicle* (London) the appearance of the army of Belfast:

"At Antrim, Clandeboye, Limavady, and Belfast I had an opportunity to see the 'army' on which Carson relies to wring concessions from the Government. Stern-faced, dour, and lacking a sense of humor, the Ulster Volunteers take themselves more seriously than their leaders. These men get their political education from Tory speeches, and what religious knowledge they possess from 'anniversary sermons.' Their political mentors belong to the age of William the Conqueror; their spiritual advisers revel in the fierce conflicts of the Old Testament period, of the days of Joshua, when Jewish war correspondents reported that the enemy had been 'smitten hip and thigh even unto the going down of the sun.'

"The dour Ulster Scot has no safety-valve except hard work. The only laugh I observed was that exchanged between Sir Edward Carson and General Sir George Richardson. It was the laugh of two men who knew they were fooling somebody. Put into words it meant, 'How long must we be forced to keep up this farce?'"

A more serious charge is brought against the Ulster army. It is altogether under petticoat government, he avers. Speaking of precedence given at a review to titled men and women of the "Ulster Bourbons," as he calls them, he writes:

"Critics have complained of petticoat influence at the War Office. The Ulster Volunteers are run by duchesses and countesses. No parade was possible during Easter week until Tory dames of high degree had arranged the program. The poor dupes were standing on the parade-ground for hours at Antrim, Clandeboye, and Belfast Castle, while feudal lords and high-born dames were lunching at the castle. At Belfast Castle, the Bishop and Presbyterian chaplains waited in their ecclesiastical and academic robes for thirty minutes for the ceremony of the consecration of colors, while Tory leaders lingered over wine and walnuts.

"The same faces appeared at every parade—the feudal lords, the duchesses and countesses, the Londonderrys and Beresfords—the traveling delegates of Tory die-hardism posing as the champions and leaders of Ulster Protestantism. On every parade-ground a platform was erected, reserved for the Family Compact. The common people were herded behind a barricade and Volunteer police patrolled in front to see that 'the squire and his relations' were secure against intrusion."

The final conclusion he arrives at with regard to "Carsonism" and its rival movement is thus stated:

"Carson has let loose forces which he can no longer control. The south is awake and arming. Six weeks have witnessed a fatal drift in Irish affairs. The venue has been changed from Belfast to Dublin."

Hamilton Fyfe, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London), gives the *tu quoque* to these remarks, altho he does not refer to the article in *The Chronicle*. When he first met the Irish Nationalist Volunteers "they had neither squad- nor section-leaders." They were commanded by "a little man." "I could see that the men were laughing at him among themselves." This gives him an occasion to compare the countenances of the armies of the North and South Volunteers in the following vivid terms. The Nationalist Volunteers—

"were a decent lot of men, not very young. Of course they had no soldierly bearing, for they had been drilled only a few times. But they stept out briskly along the road and did their best not to get tangled up at the words of command. What struck me most was their amiable air of being out for the evening. If I had to draw a picture of a typical Ulster Volunteer (after seeing a good many thousand of them), I should give him a hard, granity look, the steely eye of a fanatic, and expression of self-confident self-control. Since that April evening I have seen some thousands of Nationalist Volunteers also. A composite portrait in this case would show a good-humored face, the face of

NUMBERS AND LOCATION OF THE RIVAL IRISH ARMIES.
—*Daily Mail* (London).

a man who might be talked into doing things, and who, if he were well directed, might do them well. But not the face of one who would start a movement or die for a cause.

He adds that the most unfortunate, even fatal, defect in the Nationalist military organization is that they have no military leader such as the Ulster Volunteers have found.

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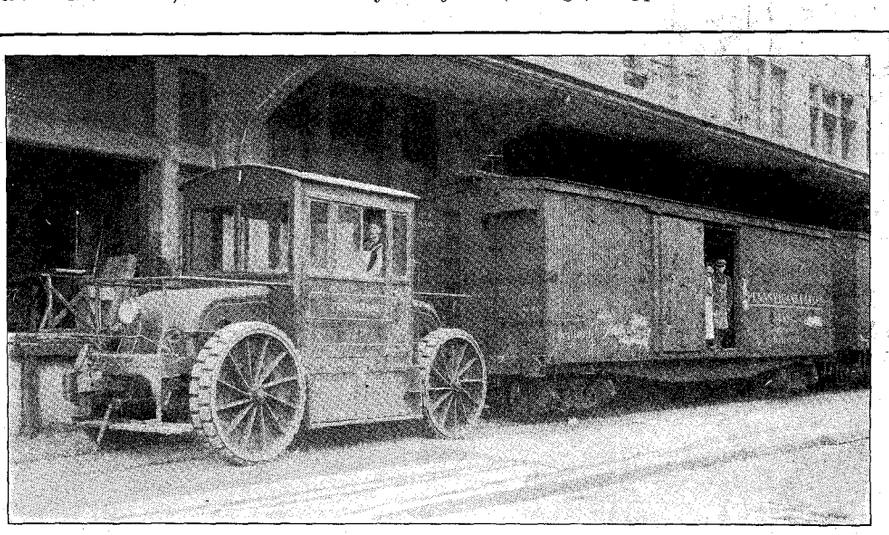
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

REMAKING A CITY

TO ADAPT its streets to ordinary business needs, Jersey City, industrially a part of New York, is being practically remade, so far as its facilities for traffic are concerned, under the auspices of a local organization of business men. Arno Dosch, who tells the story in *System* (Chicago, June), believes that the experience of this one city is typical of the needs of many others, and of what might be done to relieve them. After inducing the ferry companies to improve their slips and the trolley companies to reroute their cars to keep pace with conditions that had altered the currents of traffic, they finally concluded that the city itself was not constructed in such a way as to facilitate modern business, and they proceeded to make it over. Says Mr. Dosch:



A SMOKELESS SWITCH-ENGINE.

It is a powerful motor-truck with rubber tires and can travel anywhere.

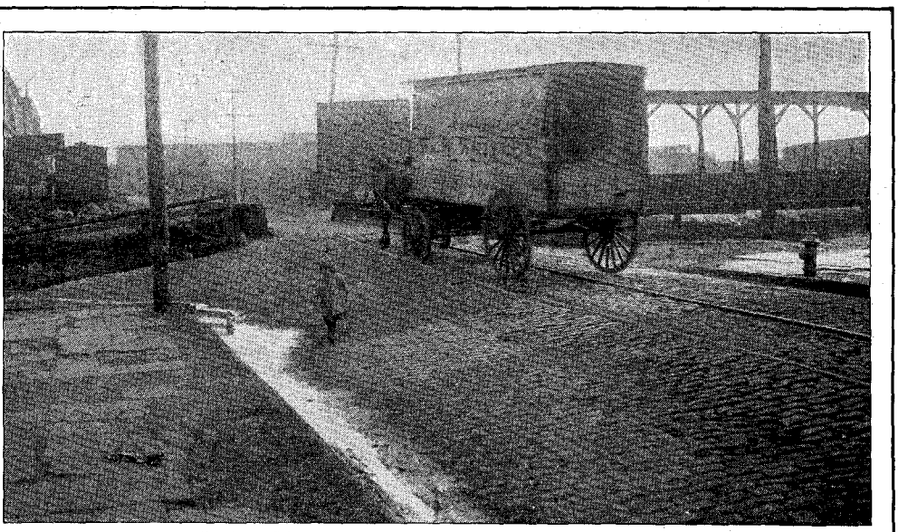
"The first step consisted in widening one street by four feet. This seems like a small task, but traffic takes account of small matters, as well as large. The street in question, Montgomery Street, leads directly down through the business section. As in most cities, it was laid out without reference to the street-car tracks which came later or the extra room demanded by the wide motor-trucks of to-day. For the traffic which now uses it, there was not quite enough room on either side of the car-track for two rows of vehicles. A wagon standing at the curb diverted all traffic over upon the car-track. The cars had to wait for the trucks, and the trucks had to wait for the cars. During business hours there was a constant state of blockade.

"By widening the street four feet, however, each sidewalk was only narrowed two feet, which has not proved to be an inconvenience, and the wagons no longer need to encroach on the car-tracks, leaving free a passage for more rapid transit. The traffic began to flow freely, and now a blockade on that street is uncommon.

"The paving on the street was also bad, and, while that would appear to be the concern of the city engineer, the traffic engineer was able to show the wastefulness of bad paving. He proved in a few general figures that an uneven street where the traffic is heavy is one of the most expensive things a city can have. It limits the size of loads and increases the power necessary to move the loads.

"Here, again, was a question where all the business men were interested. They had not considered the possible savings to each that would come through cooperation in improving traffic conditions. But now they perceived that this was a matter affecting the profits of their individual concerns, and forthwith made a test of how much bad paving added to the cost of handling goods. They selected a half-mile of street, which was at that time badly paved with granite blocks. A wagon with a five-ton load, under test, covered the distance, with a great deal of wear and tear, in something over fifteen minutes. A few blocks away, where the street had been repaved with new granite blocks on a concrete foundation, a similar wagon with six-ton load covered the same distance in eleven minutes.

"Making no account of the extra wear and tear on the horses in the first instance, the four minutes' saving in time was calculated to be worth five cents, and the difference in load one cent, a total of six cents for the four minutes, not counting the wear and tear. On that basis the twenty-three hundred wagons which use that street daily are now saving $138 a day. For a year of



Illustrations used by courtesy of "System," Chicago.

A VERY EXPENSIVE THOROUGHFARE.

Jersey City found that bad pavements cost more in the end than good ones.

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working days that means a saving of $41,400, due to a single half-mile stretch of good street.

"Among the traffic incongruities the business men of Jersey City had been putting up with for years, there were many blocks of asphalt pavement where only heavy teaming was done. Slipping and falling horses were common occurrences, but the individual inconvenience was put up with because there was no central body through which all the business men could act. In one place there was a small incline leading to a spur-track for milk-trains which had caused trouble for years, tho the inconvenience could have been removed at any time for a sum less than the cost of the delays and the injuries to horses and wagons for any one week."

The next thing that the business men of Jersey City found was that it was taking practically no advantage of its many railroads. They cut the city into strips, and were not used to tie these strips together. The business men are now surveying a connecting railroad, which will have spurs in all the lower streets, placing every plant practically on every railroad that makes Jersey City its terminus. We read further:

"One of the dangers these business men and manufacturers have feared has been opposition to the proposed spur-tracks, but one railroad which has spur-tracks now in the center of the city has avoided all difficulty by an unusual type of switch-engine. It is a powerful motor-truck with rubber tires and can travel anywhere. It is not dependent on switches and picks up and drops freight-cars with rapidity and ease. The objections which are ordinarily raised against having switch-engines in the streets have never been raised against this gasoline-engine. It is no more offensive than an automobile, and the cars it moves about are not much bigger than some modern motor-trucks. The fact that they are on tracks has not militated against them.

"There is a traffic lesson here which also might have wise application. In almost every city the full possibilities of spur-tracks are not taken advantage of. This is usually because many concerns find it worth while being close to the center of the city, and there grows up a wholesale and manufacturing district that is too far into the center of the city for the use of switch-engines. Hence the hauling has to be done entirely by truck at heavy expense. This could be eliminated in most cases by the duplication of motor-locomotives such as the one in use in Jersey City. It has proved so satisfactory that it will probably be the type adopted for use on the connecting railroad.

"The result of the investigation into traffic conditions by the business men of Jersey City will have the effect finally of changing a half-resident, half-manufacturing community into one entirely devoted to manufacturing, with transportation costs reduced to the lowest possible figure."

THE PRICE OF RADIUM—Just now, says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 13), there is a great demand for radium, and the price for immediate delivery ranges from $80 per milligram upward:

"Contracts for delivery in the early months of 1915 have been entered into at a price as low as $67.50 per milligram, and there is a widely prevalent belief that there may be a great fall in the price during the next two years. It is interesting to note that for some time after its discovery radium could be procured at less than one-tenth of its present price. The demand for radium to be used for medical purposes has hitherto absorbed the output, and has led to rates being quoted which are excessive and altogether artificial. The large profits obtained have, however, stimulated search for uranium ores in various countries, notably in America, and as there are unlimited quantities of low-grade uranium rocks available, it would appear to be merely a question of time before radium will be placed on the market at a price bearing a reasonable ratio to the cost of its production."

DR. FITZ GERALD,

Who uses simple pressure, "just short of pain," on the finger or toe to produce anesthesia for dentistry.

ANESTHESIA BY PRESSURE

ANY ONE whose foot or arm has "gone to sleep" knows that pressure may produce numbness. That it may be used to produce surgical anesthesia is asserted by Dr. William H. FitzGerald, head of the nose and throat department of the St. Francis Hospital, of Hartford, Connecticut. We quote from an article contributed to *The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* by Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of Boston. Dr. FitzGerald is not an osteopath, but it is charged by Dr. Smith that regular medical publications have refused to notice his discoveries. Dentists, however, Dr. Smith says, have recognized and welcomed these methods. At a recent convention of the Connecticut Dental Association, Dr. FitzGerald demonstrated his treatment with great success, showing that it was possible to extract teeth painlessly without using any other method of anesthesia than pressure upon a nerve with a blunt piece of metal. To quote Dr. Smith's article:

"Dr. FitzGerald . . . has been working for five years on the clinical demonstration of his theory of reflex-pressure anesthesia and is able to show results, but frankly admits that he can not explain how it is accomplished. There is no possible explanation for it in our present knowledge of anatomy and physiology, but Dr. Bowers, who has watched Dr. FitzGerald's work for some time, suggested to me that just as there are ultramicroscopic bacteria, there may be ultramicroscopic connections in the body analogous to those which we call nerves.

"Dr. FitzGerald administers his reflex-pressure anesthesia by grasping the second phalanx of a finger or toe between his thumb and finger, and holding it firmly close to the distal end for about one minute. During this time his grasp is on the lateral aspects. Then for another minute he presses similarly upon the dorsal and plantar aspects. The degree of pressure is just short of pain. The patient promptly says that the finger feels numb, and he traces the progress of a wave of numbness extending gradually upward the entire height of the body. When the numbness passes the location of the pain for which the anesthesia is being administered, the suffering ceases, and when the area to be operated upon by dentistry or minor surgery is reached by the numb wave, surgery may be instituted without pain. He uses the right hand or foot for the right lateral half of the body above, and the left for the other side. The dividing line between the two areas is sharply defined. The thumb will anesthetize the two incisors on its own side, the forefinger the first bicuspid, the second finger the next two, the third finger the next, and the little finger the last ones. These anesthesias always proceed upward. He uses the thumb and fingers for dental work, but for minor surgery or for a larger area he advises bimanual pressure on the radius and ulna at the wrist.

"One very significant feature of his work is that, as he admitted to me personally, it really doesn't make any difference whether the pressure is applied to fingers or other parts of the body, provided it is made upon bony prominences. He says it must never be done upon any other structures. He says there is no conspicuous bony prominence which will not give reflex-pressure anesthesia upon pressure.

"The duration of the pressure is from one to three minutes. Then it is removed, and the anesthesia lasts for about half an hour, altho the pressure can be repeated at any time, if necessary. He says that operators unfamiliar with the technique may not get the result at once, and should persevere until they do, as he insists that it can never fail if it is correctly administered. . . . . .

"The most startling part of the FitzGerald discoveries we have held back to mention last. He claims to have located about 300 different spots in the mouth, nose, throat, and upon the tongue where pressure applied for a moment or two with the

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finger or with a blunt probe wound with cotton will produce anesthesia in some definite but remote portion of the body. He has mapped out his areas so far that he now includes the entire body."

It is not only for anesthesia alone, however, that these pressures are made. Dr. FitzGerald claims that there is a curative influence as well. Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, in an article contributed recently to *The Associated Sunday Magazines*, a syndicated supplement, describes various cases of sore throat, bronchitis, and even of tuberculosis and abnormal growth, which he says have been benefited by this method of pressure.

LIVE INDIA-RUBBER MEN

THE MODERN MAN may have part of his tissues replaced with india-rubber and still perform all of his organic functions. Obviously there must be a limit to this replacement, but just how far it may be carried we do not know. Probably it would be too much to expect a man to live with a rubber heart or rubber lungs, but rubber blood-vessels and rubber intestines have been shown to be practicable to a certain extent. A writer who communicates to *Cosmos* (Paris, May 14) the results of some recent work on the subject calls attention to the fact that rubber is specially adapted to this purpose, since it is a colloid, like the substance of the human tissues whose place it may be called upon to take. Says this writer:

"To repair losses of tissues or organs, there are two surgical methods, the grafting of a living tissue—cartilage, bone, or fat—and the introduction of an inert piece of metal or some other substance.

"In this latter method, when the replacement is internal, that is to say, when the inert piece is introduced into the midst of the tissues, it is necessary that it should be aseptic; if there are microbian infection and suppuration, the foreign body is infallibly eliminated little by little. It is also useful that the foreign body should be endowed with certain qualities—physical, mechanical, and chemical. Among utilizable metals silver, platinum, gold, aluminum and copper give good results, but silver is tolerated best, and it has even been observed that conjunctive tissue adheres well to its surface. Other inert substances that are well received by the living tissues are paraffin and india-rubber.

"The blood is one of the most alterable substances of the organism and will hardly bear contact of any kind, except that of the interior surface of veins and arteries, without coagulating; yet there are two substances in contact with which coagulation takes place only with extreme slowness—paraffin and caoutchouc. In the case of paraffin its harmlessness depends on the chemical inertness indicated by its name, *parum affinis* [having slight affinity]; as for caoutchouc it owes the quality doubtless to its colloidal nature, which assimilates it chemically to the colloids of which the living organism is composed.

"At any rate, in 1909, Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, performed the experiment of replacing with a rubber tube the biliary ducts of a dog between the hepatic canal and the duodenum. Since this time, Wilms and Brewer have used this process in man, in a case of destruction of the bile-duct, and with apparent success; but others have not succeeded, which is easily understood, since the foreign body, not being protected from microbian infection, must have been eliminated with fatal results.

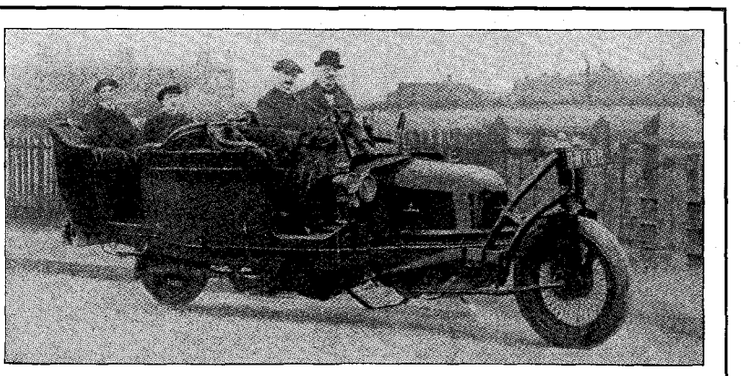
"In 1910, Tuffier and Carrel, having removed in a dog a piece of the wall of the abdominal aorta measuring about 1 x ½ inch, replaced it by a thin sheet of rubber carefully sutured; and fifteen months later it was proved that this had held perfectly and that living tissue had covered both faces of the rubber sheet.

"Dr. Delbet reported to the Academy of Medicine, at its session on March 10, two rubber grafts made by him. In the first, an extensor tendon had adhered to a phalange; Dr. Delbet placed a thin sheet of rubber between the bone and the tendon, which thus recovered its functions and retained them for eight months. Another time a thick sheet of rubber served to repair the torn abdominal wall of a patient afflicted with hernia.

"The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* (April 28) notes the use of rubber in another form—that of *nuova carne*, or 'new flesh,' so called by the Italian surgeon Fieschi. Incorporating with the tissues that porous rubber called 'rubber sponge,' Fieschi depended on the 'sympathy' between the two elements to effect their fusion by penetration of the living element into the cavities of the inert substance, thus building new tissue. Experiment, and afterward clinical results, proved the exactitude of this conception. Sterilized bits of rubber sponge, introduced into the peritoneal cavity, or placed between the muscles of dogs or rabbits, were enveloped and penetrated by 'granulated tissue,' without any injurious reaction. In two operations for hernia of the thigh, the closing of the aperture was brought about, simply and very effectively, by a tampon of this same kind of rubber. After a year's time the patients were still in good condition, and the tampons had not changed place, as was shown by *x*-ray photographs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GYROSCOPIC AUTO

AN AUTOMOBILE of standard size, running on two tandem wheels like a bicycle, and kept in balance by a gyroscope, has been invented by a Russian named Schilowsky and is described by V. Forbin in *La Nature* (Paris, June 13). Mr. Forbin notes that neither the much-heralded gyroscopic railway of Louis Brennan nor the improvements made on it by Scherl, the Berlin editor, have ever been put into use as commercially practicable. He has hopes for this new modification, and gives in detail his reasons for them. Schilowsky's monorail differs little in appearance from its predecessors, his changes in the mechanism not being ordinarily visible. In addition, however, he has built, on the same principle, the motor-car noted above, which would appear to be a new departure. Says Mr. Forbin:



THE GYROSCOPIC AUTO, BALANCING ITSELF ON TWO WHEELS.

"The characteristic principles of this vehicle are as follows:

"1. The gasoline motor of the car also operates the gyroscope, whose weight is only one-tenth of that of the vehicle.

"2. The energy consumed by the gyroscope is 1¼ horse-power.

"3. The disk turns at the rate of 1,200 revolutions a minute.

"4. The gyroscope takes up little room and requires no manual control.

"5. By using flanged wheels instead of pneumatic tires, the vehicle can be used on one of the rails of a railroad track.

"Such a vehicle presents great advantages:

"1. Absolute suppression of lateral shocks on the worst roads, accompanied by a notable diminution of fatigue for the passengers and of wear for the car and its parts. The durability of the motor is increased, and lighter materials may be used in the construction of the car.

"2. The tractive effort is diminished, consequently there is an

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economy of energy and of fuel. With capacity for an equal load, a less powerful motor may be used.

"3. The bicycle automobile runs easily over the narrowest roads.

"4. The gyroscopic stabilization allows the vehicle to take horizontal curves at high speed.

"We have seen the bicycle automobile run in the environs of London over good and bad roads alike, carrying six passengers, including the inventor and his chauffeur; and we admired the ease—the animal intelligence—with which the heavy machine regained its balance, without the intervention of its driver, whenever a curve or an inequality of the road disturbed its equilibrium."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OLD AGE AS A DRYING PROCESS

THE POETICAL COMPARISON of youth to a juicy bough and old age to a withered branch would appear to have in it quite as much truth as poetry, if we are to believe Prof. G. Marinesco, of the University of Bucharest, who writes in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 30) on "The Chemico-Colloidal Mechanism of Senility." Growing old, Professor Marinesco thinks, is in large part a chemical process and consists chiefly in the dehydration of the tissues—their deprivation of water, or, as we should say, their "drying up." Our flesh is made up mostly of chemical compounds of the colloid type, consisting of jellylike or gluelike substances that do not crystallize; and this type of substances, Professor Marinesco says, grow "old" chemically, whether they form part of a living body or not. Aging, then, is a process that we can not get away from, because it is inherent in the chemical constitution of the substances of which our bodies are composed. Says this writer:

"Altho most authors have made more or less study of the histological problems of old age, they have neglected its chemical side almost completely, and they have totally ignored the changes in the colloidal state of the cells. Nevertheless, physical chemistry has made progress enough for us to attack the problem of old age in its light. We know to-day that all colloids, organic or inorganic, have a vital curve, and consequently follow in their evolution a fixt trajectory more or less similar to that of the living elements. . . . . .

"The growing old of the colloids is a general phenomenon which is observed equally well in globulins, in albumin serum, in carbohydrates, and in lipoids. The recent investigations of Samec have shown that in the aging of the colloids we have to do with a process of dehydration of the colloidal granules, resulting in a reduction of their volume and in their agglomeration, followed by precipitation and even by the beginning of agglutination; also the degree of dispersion of the granulations diminishes."

Other experiments show that these jellylike compounds may grow fibrous or stringy as they age, that diffusion through them becomes more difficult, and that their chemical properties undergo changes. These changes, the writer would have us note, are precisely those that take place in living organisms when they grow old. He continues:

"Different observers have shown that there is a dehydration of animal tissues, beginning as early as the embryonic life. . . . Donaldson has proved a progressive diminution of water in the rat's brain. . . . Kutanin has demonstrated that not only is there more water in young animals than in adults, but also that the quantity of nitrogen and phosphorus diminishes with age. This is true . . . equally from the standpoint of philogeny. In batrachians and fishes, whose brain contains much water, there is also more phosphorus than in mammals."

Since as the colloid grows older it becomes less fluid and more viscous, it offers more resistance to diffusion; the chemical processes of life take place in it with more difficulty; nutrition is blocked and growth is stopt—a stage that is reached rather early in the human body. But when a man has stopt growing he has already begun to age, chemically at least. Again, the activity of the component granules of a cell depends largely on the relative extent of their surfaces, where such activity is localized. But as the granules age, they agglomerate, forming larger units, with relatively smaller surfaces—another circumstance that accounts for the lowered activity of the older organisms. To quote further:

"These facts and considerations show with the last degree of evidence that old age, like death, is fatally written in the vital curve of the colloids and implicitly in the evolution of the cells. Old age, like death, is a natural and necessary phenomenon, and the hypotheses of authors who see in the phenomena of old age a remediable accident are in discord with the universal law governing the life of the colloids.

"Of course, exterior causes play a great part in the processes of age and death, but setting aside the fact of common observation that we can not completely avoid the harmful action of these external agents, and supposing that this were possible in the continual progress of science, we can not admit that the animal or vegetable organism would then become immortal; for birth, growth, age, and death represent normal and necessary phases of the cycle of life. . . . . .

"To our way of looking at things, there may be opposed the experiments of Carrel on the permanent life of the tissues. . . . [But] we can draw no conclusion, from experiments made by Carrel in glass vessels, regarding what goes on in the organism. In fact, this latter is connected with a definite volume, with a nearly constant form, that reaches its maximum at a certain age beyond which growth is no longer possible. . . . The attempts at rejuvenation that have been made on spinal ganglions cultivated in glass have prevented the disappearance of the nerve-cells at the end of a certain time; and evidently these, because of their high functional differentiation, are incapable of proliferation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MALIGNED OYSTER

THERE has been an increasing disposition of late to attribute the origin of much of the winter typhoid fever in certain districts to the pollution of oysters and clams by sewage. In the minds of some, the oyster runs a close second to the house-fly as a carrier of disease. The bivalve can not be "swatted" like the fly, but it can be more successfully avoided, and there is no doubt that many lovers of this article of food have banished it from their tables through fear of typhoid. According to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), this fear is not very well founded. It says:

"It is time to ascertain whether this attitude toward the oyster is justified by the facts. Oysters are a highly prized article of diet wherever they are obtainable. Despite the increasing enforcement of rigid regulations concerning the vending of oysters that are free from pollution according to the standards of such representative bodies as the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Rhode Island Shell-Fish Commission, the prejudice against this food-product has, justly or unjustly, increased in many quarters. To consider only the alleged responsibility of the oyster in the causation of winter typhoid, we may ask what its biological habits are at this season. Gorham has shown that during cold weather oysters rest or hibernate; the ciliary movement ceases and feeding does not occur, and the oysters become practically free from sewage organisms, even when lying on sewage-polluted beds.

"As such facts seem to throw some doubt on the wisdom of attributing winter typhoid to the oyster, Joseph has made a bacteriological study of the oysters sold in Baltimore. The aim of this investigation, conducted in the Laboratory of Hygiene and Bacteriology at the Johns Hopkins University, was to ascertain whether the oysters sold in one of the most prominent markets for these products in the United States contain organisms derived from the intestinal tract, and whether their content in bacteria varies with the seasons of the year.

"Obviously, the presence of microorganisms characteristic of water was to be expected; and these have no significance in this connection. The bacterial findings indicated that the oysters sold in Baltimore are in general free from sewage contamination. Those few lots which would be condemned by the most rigid standards were obtained at times of the year when the weather was quite warm—a fact of no little significance in view of the tendency to prolong the oyster-eating season beyond the limits of the colder months."

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SCOURGES THAT ARE ALWAYS WITH US

THAT GREAT EPIDEMICS—influenza, Asiatic cholera, plague—are rarely propagated from without, but rather develop within the countries that they devastate, is the opinion of Dr. J. Héricourt, who writes on the subject in *La Science et la Vie* (Paris). When an epidemic has burned itself out, which it does usually by attacking the whole population, so that no more substance is left for it to feed upon, it leaves behind it many obscure or weakened cases, and these in turn, when the proper time has come, develop into another epidemic, whose real source is rarely recognized. We frantically quarantine incoming vessels in an attempt to escape some scourge that is growing up among and from our own neighbors and friends. This, at any rate, is the belief of Dr. Héricourt. He does not deny that an infectious disease may be carried from one land to another, but he says that when a great epidemic springs up all at once we must look to some less obvious cause. He writes:

"No one can seriously maintain that the extinction of the great epidemics, like those of cholera and grip, have ever been the result of the measures of public hygiene that have been opposed to them.

"Doubtless modern sanitary authorities, armed with perfected methods, . . . have been able to check certain local epidemics at their outset, and even to put an end to epidemics raging in more or less extended communities.

"Thus some typhoid-fever outbreaks in camps or barracks, or even in cities, have been quickly suppressed by discontinuing the use of contaminated water. . . . Thus, also, vaccination, practised as widely as possible in a population threatened with smallpox, has put a stop to its progress. . . . But if the disease has been allowed to go beyond its early stages, . . . then it is but an illusion to believe in the effectiveness of the means at the disposal of our sanitarians.

"And nevertheless great epidemics . . . end by stopping of themselves, as the great epidemics of plague did in past centuries, and the great epidemics of cholera in more recent years, when protective measures were absolutely valueless. . . . . .

"Now all these epidemics were stopt, and rapidly stopt; and it is interesting to seek the cause of this phenomenon, which does not seem to have struck observers, and which is nevertheless astonishing; for we can not explain it by pointing to the removal of individuals from the causes of infection or the chances of contagion. . . . . .

"Surrounded by enemies more or less invisible and impalpable; breathing in contaminated dust with the air; drinking polluted water, or at least using it in the toilet and in the preparation of food; exposed to the stings and bites of microbe-carrying insects—the inhabitants of a city where an epidemic disease has gained a foothold, after passing through its first stages, can not hope to escape.

"Hardly less than contagion, direct or indirect, secondary foci multiply because attenuated cases, escaping observation and the consequent defensive measures, also multiply in geometrical ratio, the epidemic spreading rapidly like a grease-spot.

"Now, it is precisely because of the production and multiplication of these attenuated cases that epidemics come to an end. . . . These weakened cases are infinitely more numerous than the serious attacks that are observed by physicians and recorded in statistics. Probably no one escapes them, and when all the inhabitants of a city, all the members of any kind of a group, have undergone one of these weakened attacks of the epidemic disease, . . . the epidemic seems to end spontaneously. It really stops because the fire has consumed all the combustible material—because all the infectible substance has been infected.

'Not all died, but all were stricken,'

says the fabulist very truly in regard to the plague. Now this is the history of all great epidemics, where those fatally attacked are always relatively few, compared with those who are ill, and still more with those who are apparently untouched."

It is a general law, the writer goes on to say, that a first attack of a germ disease produces, in the organism that undergoes it, defenses that cause a state of immunity against a new attack. This state of immunity may be more or less durable, more or less accentuated; but it exists with all diseases—even with those in which it is generally not acknowledged. To quote again:

"It is certain that plague, cholera, and diphtheria do not confer, by one attack, immunity to another. But the reason of this lies in the short duration of the immunity. It really exists, and is such that in the course of an epidemic second attacks are extremely rare and altogether exceptional.

"On the other hand, as attenuated cases, from the point of view of immunity, are quite as valuable as serious ones, it happens that at the end of some time all the population is vaccinated.'

This is how epidemics are stayed. How does it happen, then, that they are revived? The one phenomenon is a direct cause of the other, Dr. Héricourt tells us. The weak or "benign" cases are responsible for both. They survive the epidemic and persist for years unrecognized, until a fresh population is ready for the propagation of the disease. They are like the "pilot-light" of a gas-jet, which awaits only the turning on of the gas to produce an explosion. Thus, ordinary grippe is the "leavings" of the terrible epidemic influenza, which it is bound to bring about again, in its turn, when the germs assume a virulent form and find their fertile soil again awaiting them. The same is true, the writer tells us, of such diseases as cholera, typhus, and yellow fever. Mild cases of both, he asserts, are ever with us, and these will set off the next explosive outbreak when the time is ripe for it. He goes on:

"It would seem, then, that we should have done with the classic and subtle distinctions between grippe and influenza, ordinary and Asiatic cholera, leprosy and leproid affections, just as we have already given up making a distinction between typhoid and mucous fever, between tuberculosis and scrofula. . . . . .

"The spreading among civilized people of the news of a single case of an epidemic disease, considered as a scourge coming from without, will become a thing of another age; the doctrine of attenuated diseases, which has made great progress in the past ten years, . . . will become a matter of the most common information."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LETTER FROM DR. KRÖNIG

THE LATEST CONTRIBUTION to the "twilight sleep" discussion is a letter from Dr. Krönig, of Freiburg, one of the doctors so warmly praised in the article in the June *McClure's*, summarized in our issue of June 6. The comment of the medical press on it was given last week, and some of them, it will be remembered, scored the Freiburg doctors pretty severely on the supposition that they had fathered this "boost" for their clinic. But one Cincinnati physician, Dr. William Gillespie, in writing a severe arraignment of the article to *The Lancet-Clinic*, of that city, suggested that a marked copy be sent to the Freiburg doctors. This was done, and Dr. Strohbach, of *The Lancet-Clinic*, sends us Dr. Krönig's reply. Here it is:

"TO THE EDITOR:

"With regard to the published correspondence in No. 22 of *The Lancet-Clinic*, permit me to make the following remarks:

"To the authoress of the article in question, which appeared in *McClure's Magazine*, the desired material was refused by the clinic. Thereupon she purchased the same on her own account. The photographs, too, were used without the knowledge and without the permission of the clinic.

"Our energetic protest against the article, which was laid before us in manuscript form, was in vain, because the matter was already in the press.

"Whoever knows my clinic will grant that it is not the custom there to approve popular publications of such a sort.

"With respect to the many errors in facts, I can only call attention to the many scientific publications which have, in the past, come from my clinic about the same question.

"DR. KRÖNIG.

"FREIBURG, GERMANY, June 16, 1914."

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LETTERS AND ART

THE ART OF TWO MUTES

WHAT SHOULD IT MEAN to a painter to hear nothing of the babble of studios, and waste no time in futile chatter himself? There are two brothers of northern Spain who face the world with the limitations of the deaf and dumb, and who seem to use their remaining sense of sight to all the more intense purpose. Their name is Zubiaurre,

Pictures by courtesy of "The Craftsman."

A YOUNG ASTURIAN.

From a painting by Ramón de Zubiaurre.

The two Zubiaurres are deaf and dumb and give their art whole-heartedly to Spain.

Valentin and Ramón, and they hail from the Basque country. "No one would pretend to say that deafness is a blessing," says Mildred Stapley in the July *Craftsman*, but "one is still free to question whether without it the Zubiaurres would be so Spanish in their art." Like their fellow countryman, Zuloaga, they might, so speculates this writer, feel the lure of the artistic fraternities of Paris but for the hampering visitation of nature. Would they indeed have been able to devote themselves so whole-heartedly to Spain? "With closer contact with cosmopolitan art life, might they not, in this day of deviations from long-accepted standards, have attempted to translate the mystic beauty of their own medieval towns and types by some method so assertive as to outweigh, in itself, the quiet, quaint claims of the subject-matter?" We read on:

"They give us the very essence of Spanish tradition. Their figures, in quaint setting of undulating valley and hill, of rude stone bridges and firmly planted little stucco dwellings, carry conviction that they are the true sons of the soil, interpreted for us by one of their own brethren. They are seen with unswerving realism, yet with the realism made tender by artistic originality. To one familiar with Spain nothing seems posed for the occasion or influenced by the memory of things seen elsewhere.

"Those *charros* whom they paint, for instance; you may see them in any village of old Leon toward the Portuguese border—tall, straight men and women of the plain who continue to wear the barbarically brilliant costumes of their ancestors. So much are those wide-spreading yellow skirts a matter of preference that even the rich village girls who have been sent off to Madrid or Paris to school resume the traditional dress on their return to the province. The *charro* would despise one of his race who urbanized himself. And similarly, when they gather in the public plaza to sing the wild, inspiriting ballads of their ancestors to the ancient weird music of *dulzaina* or *tamboril*, they would look coldly upon one who allowed rain or wind or biting cold to drive him from the performance until it had endured at least six hours. That is what the traditions of his country mean to a *charro*.

"The mosaic floor of river pebbles in a Zubiaurre picture you may see in the humblest northern dwelling. Every cottage, too, has that shelf of wonderfully glazed, gorgeous peasant pottery—something peculiarly local and distinctive, and which you would search for in vain in the shops of the large cities. No mere ostentation of still-life virtuosity, this introduction of small objects; they are ubiquitous in the humble life of northern Spain. The painter has merely taken the material at hand and brought it under the domination of a composition sense as unaffectedly primitive as the elements it composes. That is why flowers and fruit and faience are as much in place in a Zubiaurre canvas as stiff little wild flowers in the foreground of a Gothic tapestry."

The father of these painters is a distinguished musician, head of the Madrid Conservatory and director of the Royal Chapel. He is also a savant. Valentin was born in 1879; his brother is three years younger. Both naturally turned to painting, and "because they were always together, and because what they have put into and taken out of life is almost identical, it seems natural that their work should be spoken of collectively." Then they are both limited to the eye for their knowledge of the world about them:

"And the Zubiaurre eye, if it were not their chief point of contact with life, would it see so powerfully? Would it seize so unerringly the subtlest gradations of light and fathom the mystery of shadow? Would it run riot in a mass of warm, rich color, and suddenly offset this by a daring, large blank area of cool greenish-white? Would it master so successfully the trick of textures, lingering as lovingly on the leathery face of a Basque fisherman or a Castilian peasant as on the velvety surface of a peach? Idle questions, one may say; and the brothers themselves might be readiest to disavow any indebtedness to their supposed deprivation; but I can not help suspecting that it has been a factor in keeping them with their own people, and for this reason it may well be pronounced a blessing in disguise.

"The Zubiaurres are doing for Spain what was done for Holland in that wonderful century when innumerable artists set themselves the task of immortalizing her landscape, her domestic life, her kermess frolics. No painter was similarly occupied in Spain in that day. Spain was then shaping her Sevillan group of religious painters and one—albeit the greatest—portraitist. But of *genre* painters, strictly speaking, she had none. No one depicted all those details of the daily life of simple people that lent color and human interest to the life of bygone days in Spain; but precisely because it is the one country of Europe where provincial customs and costumes and *ferias* and processions have hardly changed since then, it is still possible for native artists of clear vision and untouched by fashionable creeds and sects to make up these arrears to the Spanish school. That is what the Zubiaurres seem to be doing.

"Their painting is nothing more than the virile technique that was good enough for the old masters applied to the purpose of recording that daily life with which the painter has been familiar

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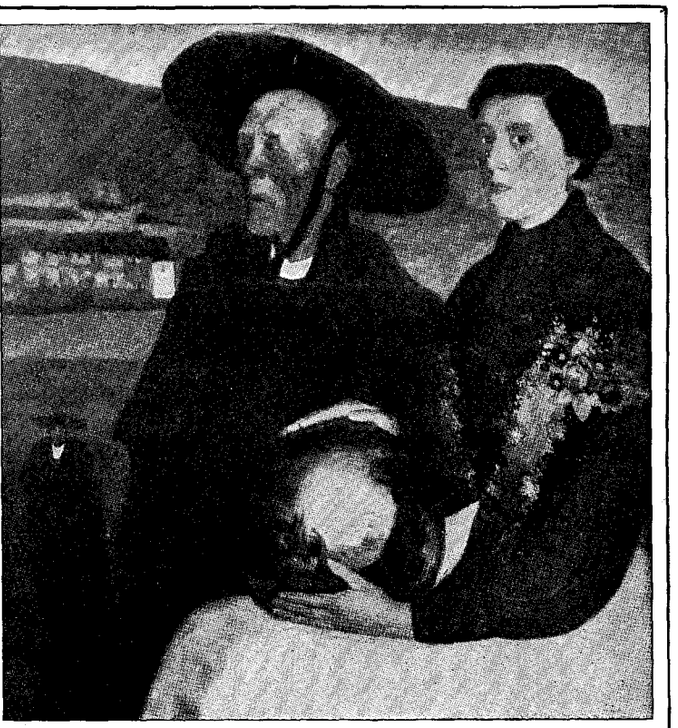
from his earliest moments. It is Spanish phenomena scrupulously observed by men highly gifted with the dramatic sense. And the dramatic sense, Romanticists to the contrary, can submit to fact, and by doing so it may arrive at rare pictorial expression. It gets poetic charm, for instance, without the usual nebulous blur over nature, but through the almost uncanny clearness of the keen Castilian air; and it achieves archaic charm without copying the primitives, but by merely accentuating those elements in rural life which, among these conservative folk of northern Spain, are the same as when the old masters of *genre* wrought in Holland."

Spain to the outsider chiefly means "sunny, orange-scented Andalusia," the land pictured by Sorolla, the Spanish painter best known in America. But to the Spaniard, asserts this writer, "Spain means rather the grim northern provinces of Castile and Leon"; and the work of these brothers—

"is the Spain of the Spaniard unaffected by the much overworked golden glamour of the south. For artists in Spain or out, it is a rich esthetic feast. For the layman who knows the country only through fiction it must be a revelation. It carries proof that Spain grows the apple as well as the orange. The apple, indeed, is the seal to a Zubiaurre painting almost as inevitably as the cherry-blossom is to a Japanese print. . . . . .

"As a distinguished Spanish critic recently exprest it in a protest against certain artists who seek inspiration in the south: 'If the impetuous Valencian recalls by his sunny canvas the golden orange and purple grape of Mediterranean regions, the meditative Castilian recalls by the cooler but more richly graduated tones of his the apple of the north; the apple is bitter to southern palates, but we of the north know that it is an excellent fruit, carrying in its bosom a nepenthe for those who dwell in wineless lands.'"



SEGOVIAN TYPES.

By Valentin de Zubiaurre.

They are of the north, that is more beloved by the Spaniard than by the visitor to Spain who prefers the "sunny, orange-scented Andalusia."

STEVENSON'S BORROWED PLOT

THE RIGHT AND WRONG of appropriating literary goods have never been worked out with the exactitude that marks the appropriation of cash or chickens, so that when individual cases come up each seems to be judged on its own merits. The latest one involves none other than R. L. S. himself, and the charge whittles down to the accusation that while he really did credit the source of one of his best plots, he did it tardily, unwillingly, and vaguely. The story in question is his "Bottle Imp," chosen as "the best short story" by one voting on that question in the New York *Sun*. A *Sun* editorial writer remarks that this brings up the subject of "the canons of artistic conscience, the ethics of appropriation and adaptation, and the equities of ownership." This refers to the previous authorship, acknowledged in some of Stevenson's editions of the "Bottle Imp" by "the redoubtable B. Smith," whose product may be found within "that very unliterary product, the English drama of the early part of the [nineteenth] century." "The root idea is there and identical," acknowledges Stevenson, "and yet I believe I have made it a new thing." Even this "slender admission," it is pointed out, does not appear with the Samoan version in which form Stevenson's story was first published, nor in what is virtually the first English form running "in successive Sunday editions of the New York *Herald* between February 8 and March 1, 1891." It is possible to see by various references in the "Letters," points out the writer, "how much the borrowed 'Bottle Imp' counted in the eyes of Stevenson's literary vanity":

"It was the main foundation of his claim to the cherished name of Tusitala, or Teller of Tales, which the natives were taught to apply to him. And we find him, in August, 1893, writing in characteristic, if rather affected, fashion to Conan Doyle:

"'Nay, and more, I who write to you have had the indiscretion to perpetuate a trifling piece of fiction entitled "The Bottle Imp." Parties who come up to visit my unpretentious mansion, after having admired the ceilings by Vanderputty and the tapestry by Gobbling, manifest toward the end a certain uneasiness which proves them to be fellows of infinite delicacy. They may be seen to shrug a brown shoulder, to roll up a speaking eye, and at last the secret bursts from them, "Where is the bottle?"'

"Again, in Balfour's 'Life,' describing Vailima:

"'In one corner [of the living-room] was a large safe, which, being continually replenished from San Francisco, rarely contained any large amount of money at a time, but was supposed by the natives to be the prison of the Bottle Imp, the source of all Stevenson's fortune.'

"A most extraordinary and unconscious revelation of the sensitiveness of Stevenson's personal attitude in the matter of acknowledging obligation for the Bottle Imp idea is contained in a letter of December 3, 1892, to Sidney Colvin about the arrangement of the book including 'The Bottle Imp,' for which he seems afterward to have received $8,000. Even the hazy reference to 'that very unliterary product, the English drama of the early part of the century,' and to 'the redoubtable B. Smith,' in Stevenson's explanatory note seems to have struck his self-pride as too specific a confession of indebtedness. For he wrote:

"'"The Bottle Imp" was the pièce de résistance for my volume "Island Nights Entertainments." However, that volume might never have got done; and I send you two others in case they should be in time.

"'First have the "Beach of Falsea."

"'Then a fresh false title, "Island Nights Entertainments;" and then,

"'"The Bottle Imp;" a cue from an old melodrama.

"'"The Isle of Voices."

"'"The Waif Woman;" a cue from a saga.

"'Of course these two others are not up to the mark of "The Bottle Imp," but they each have a certain merit, and they fit in style. By saying "a cue from an old melodrama" after the B. I. you can get rid of my note. If this is in time, it will be splendid, and will make quite a volume.'"

A heavier charge is prepared for the admirers of Stevenson than the foregoing, for the writer declares that the student of origins may go for more than the "cue" for the "Bottle Imp"

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to a volume published in London in 1823, "Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations"—"mostly stories of diablerie, Moravian, Thuringian, and Hartz Mountain legends." The second tale of the first volume, "The Bottle Imp," had not previously appeared in English. A correspondent of *The Sun* supplies the information, subsequent to the publication of the editorial, that the original author of the tale is the Baron de Lamotte-Fouqué, author of "Undine." The editorial proceeds:

"It is by no means an unliterary product, for it has a style and charm of its own, altho not R. L. S.'s style and charm. The title is the same, the supernatural idea which is the motive of the plot is the same, the mechanism of development is the same, the dénouement is practically the same, even to the mechanical expedient of half-heller coins instead of centimes; particular phases of small incident and emotion are the same. Time, place, and circumstances are changed, and the consummate stylist adds his special touch.

"This is no case for applying the deadly parallel; Stevenson was too resourceful an artist ever to lay himself open to the charge of textual plagiarism. His hero is *Kiawe*, the Hawaiian; the original is *Richard*, the young German merchant in Venice. Stevenson's navigator in possession of the fateful bottle is the Kanaka *Lopaka;* in the original it is the Spanish sea captain. The struggle with a woman to determine the possession of the demon in the vial, which gave all the owner wished, but must be sold to another for less money than the price for which it was acquired at the penalty of eternal damnation, is selfish in the original, with *Richard's* courtesan mistress, *Lucretia;* in the adaptation it is altruistic, with the noble wife *Kokua*. The solution by final disposition for a smaller coin than the supposed fateful minimum is managed practically in the same way. Stevenson puts off his bottle, with its burden of an inevitable hell, on a reckless reprobate whose character has damned him already; in the original the final sufferer is a person whose soul is lost already by a previous transaction with Satan. The entire framework, however, and many of the incidents, important and insignificant, have been boldly appropriated by the author of the second 'Bottle Imp.' The points of contact are so many and so striking that we doubt if anybody can read the two tales one after the other and retain much respect for the sincerity of either Stevenson's note as printed or his proposed credit line about the alleged 'old melodrama.'

"Stevenson's chameleon talent took color from that on which it fed or rested. Appreciation, keen perception of value to his own literary projects, appropriation, assimilation, and metamorphosis by adornment were the order of the process. So we find his delightful pages shining in turn with the light of Dumas, of Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Hoffmann, of Sir Walter, of Poe, of whatever and no matter how various the geniuses temporarily occupying and impregnating his facile mind. Under whatever influence he wrote he was Stevenson to the extent of his own very remarkable powers of invention."

The editorial, it seems, has set on other literary delvers; and one from Brooklyn, "J. R.," writes to *The Sun:*

"Stevenson had all the rare talents you credit him with; he lacked, however, creative faculty. Hence the necessity for him of constant inspiration by other writers. You mention some of these, and might have added Balzac. Read the latter's 'Bachelor's Establishment' and Stevenson's 'Master of Ballantrae' in immediate succession and see how the Scotsman, by eliminating *Flore*, changing the Jacobite roysterer into a Bonapartist, making several minor alterations and dressing it all up in his own graceful style, has produced a tale that young and old may enjoy, even tho it appears somewhat flimsy and artificial by the side of the Frenchman's mighty creation."

FISHERMEN OF ONDARROA, NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN.
By Ramón de Zubiaurre.
"The apple is the seal to a Zubiaurre painting almost as inevitably as the cherry-blossom is to a Japanese print."

NOT "BERTHA M. CLAY"

THE MYSTERIES of the feminine pseudonym seem likely to remain mysteries so far as they concern the late Thomas W. Hanshew. At the time of his death, in March of this year, it was widely asserted that he was one of the authors of books that purported to be done by "Bertha M. Clay." Interested parties have followed these allegations with denials, in spite of the Scriptural assertion that all men are clay. Among the denials is that of the publishers of the "Bertha M. Clay" series, who admit that after the death of Charlotte M. Braeme, the original writer, her works were continued by various hands. Some of these were masculine writers gifted with the same facility for the "feminine touch" that was possest by William Sharp in the famous "Fiona McLeod" series. It seems that we shall have to release Mr. Hanshew from the "Bertha M. Clay" imputation, tho the New York *Times* quotes a publisher's authority for saying that Mr. Hanshew wrote stories that were signed "Charlotte May Kingsley." The writer in *The Times* adds:

"Hanshew was the author of many ideas strikingly new. And Bertha M. Clay—whoever she was—was by no means without the gifts of the true story-teller.

"There are those who would condemn Bertha M. Clay unread and sneer at all this pother about her identity. There are those stern critics to whom every weekly story-paper, every five- or ten-cent novel, brave in its red and green cover, is anathema. But some of us look back not without sentimental affection to our memories of Ned Buntline, Peter Pad, Sylvanus J. Cobb, Old Scout, and the chroniclers of the adventures of Old King Brady and his family of detectives.

"It was real pleasure that these books gave—and still give—not educational, of course, not 'cultural'—but real and—it must be said—absolutely wholesome. It is well to remember the apologia of the late Harlan P. Halsey, who started the famous 'Old Sleuth' series and was, in Mayor Low's days, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. It is 'Old Sleuth' who speaks—it might well be the ghost or the company of ghosts, of Bertha M. Clay:

"'There is not a single word in any story that I have written that could be objected to by the most rigid moralist. All my stories have had a good moral precept to teach, and I will venture to say, out of the mass of matter that I have turned out, a thick volume of moral suasion could be extracted.

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"'The trouble lies in the fact that a few bad writers have come into the ranks of cheap literature, and because of their misleading work a blanket judgment has been thrown over all. The objections are always made by those who have not read the works, but who get their ideas from the comic papers.'"

NO "ANTI-AMERICAN BIAS" IN LONDON

IT IS BOSH to say that American plays fail in London just because they are American, we are comfortingly told by one of their experts on matters theatrical. The case of "Adèle," the American musical comedy which established one tradition for the London Gaiety Theater—that of the shortest run—gets an English search-light thrown by *The Pall Mall Gazette*. With some warmth the dramatic critic of that paper declares that "this is not the first time that an American impresario or press-agent has ascribed the failure of a visit to London to our prejudiced critics and a general anti-American bias; and it seems about time to answer such statements, grotesquely wide of the truth as they are." Mr. Bickerton, "the impresario," told a *Pall Mall* interviewer that the piece failed because of adverse criticisms and their effect upon the public. "Many of the papers, he said, seemed to resent the breach in the traditions of the Gaiety, and in some quarters he feels that his company have been attacked because they are Americans." The company, it is quite true, was mainly American, tho its leading man, Mr. Hal Forde, and at least two others, were English. Mr. Forde, on his return to America, told the papers here that he was blamed by some English critics for not talking straight "American," and for an "affected English accent." Mr. "H. M. W.," who signs dramatic criticism for *The Pall Mall Gazette*, writes:

"In the case of 'Adèle,' the press seemed to me to be exceedingly kind. After all, the production was considerably below the level of the Gaiety in some respects which the *cliéntèle* of that house regard as rather important, notably those of scenery, choruses, and general decoration. If Mr. Bickerton could compare his first night in these respects with an average Gaiety first night he would have realized this. Yet very little was said on the subject by the critics. On the other hand, most of them praised the plot and the music very warmly, and, so far as one could judge, they all acclaimed the young lady who impersonated the title-part. Mr. Bickerton may remember that when the curtain fell on the third act on the first night there was a good deal of 'booing' in the pit and gallery. Does he attribute that, also, to anti-American bias? Or does he admit that it may have been an honest, if not very polite, expression of the opinion that the production did not entirely come up to London West-End standards?

"After the Marlowe-Sothern season at the Strand Theater, in the early summer of 1907, similar statements were made by a gentleman connected with the management. He, too, accused the press of anti-American bias. There was not the slightest evidence of it. Indeed, there could not be, for, as I shall prove presently, no such thing exists in the press of this city. There were, however, differences of opinion as to the acting of Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern. Some of us were delighted with them, and with all the work they did during that season, and were especially grateful to them for their beautiful production of 'The Sunken Bell.' Others ranked them less highly, and in one newspaper appreciations appeared which were certainly unworthy of being addrest to artists of such rank and such gifts; but then, these were the work of a writer who took his own line sincerely enough in his way, and anti-American bias certainly had nothing whatever to do with his observations."

"All this talk about anti-American bias in London is sheer nonsense," declares this critic, who cites what he takes as evidence to the contrary:

"We never hear of it except from persons who have been associated with pieces which have not suited the tastes of London playgoers. Has Mr. Bickerton ever heard of the history of the Daly Company in London? How again and again they visited us, to be received with ever-increasing affection? How we recognized the genius of Ada Rehan even before New York had recognized it, and stamped her one of the great actresses of her time? Has he ever heard of the reception Edwin Booth had at the Lyceum, or of the way in which we took to our hearts such players as Minnie Palmer, Edna May, William Gillette, Rose Stahl, and many others that could be named? How much anti-American bias was there in the six hundred nights run of 'The Belle of New York,' or in the welcome more recently given to the play and the performers in 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' which ran for hundreds of performances in London, and then went on a no less successful tour of the English provinces? And how can any one talk about an anti-American bias in London when, at this very moment, an interesting American farce is being given by American actors at the Queen's Theater, 'Potash and Perlmutter,' and is proving one of the few successes of the season, while a number of American players in 'The Belle of Bond Street,' at the Adelphi, have already made themselves popular favorites? . . . . . .

"It does not follow that everything which is a success in America must therefore be a success in London, any more than it follows that everything we like must also be liked in New York. But we no more 'bar' a thing because it is American than New York 'bars' one because it is English. On the contrary, the general feeling in London when an American production is announced is that it will be something well done and worth seeing. The first-night audience assembles in a spirit of eager and confident expectancy and the heartiest good will, and, when those feelings are justified, its enthusiasm is unbounded. When they are not, the audience separate a great deal sadder, and a great deal more surprized, than when they leave after the deplorably more numerous occasions when something entirely 'made in England' has proved itself silly and dull and a weariness of the flesh."

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports that the abrupt termination of "Adèle" "foreshadows the beginning of the end of the American invasion of the London stage, in the opinion of managers, actors, and playgoers." This is so opposed to the opinions of Mr. Brady that we quoted last week as to furnish food for reflection:

"Two years ago one only need say one was an American to get an engagement at a good salary in the music-halls, and even the more conservative theaters were clamoring for New York players, singers, dancers, song-writers, chorus-girls, and entire productions.

"Nowadays, except for a few stars, transatlantic Thespians are concealing their nationality as much as possible, and ten vaudeville contracts with Americans are finishing or being canceled to one being signed. The constant antagonism of the English to 'ragtime revues' with a Broadway atmosphere has so influenced managers that the latter are afraid even to permit the American flag on the stage any more. . . . . .

"Julia Sanderson told the *Tribune* correspondent with a little shiver that it was her particular wish not to play in London just now. Even big stars, such as Elsie Janis, Ethel Levey, and Ina Claire, are carefully using an English accent for fear of offending London ears, and Sam Bernard in his curtain speech emphasizes his Birmingham birth. Ragtime has become unpopular except for one-step dancing. . . . . .

"The new Hippodrome revue is not to be written by Lewis Hirsch, whose tunes have been the biggest hits of the last two years, and will be wholly English. Mr. Hirsch is writing two other shows, but he concedes he must abstain from syncopation and supply the English rather than the American touch to his music. He says he will be glad of the change and is pleased that the American 'hams' who have dominated the lesser music-halls are at the end of their string.

"'London now naturally regards all American acts with suspicion,' says Mr. Hirsch, 'because in the wake of the real artists came an army of incompetents, men who could not get a job in the New York movies, but who were engaged here because the American theatrical invasion was then at its flood-tide.'

"Shirley Kellogg, wife of Albert de Courville, and one of the stars of his 'Hullo Tango' revue, gives it as her opinion that Americans will still be successful in London as individuals, but not because they are from Broadway, which fact assured their success in the immediate past, and that musical shows with the Broadway hall-mark are at present doomed from the start.

"An American resident in London who has attended every first night for several years past prophesied to the *Tribune* correspondent this week that not a single transatlantic player except stars of the first magnitude will be here next season."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

FAILING TO SILENCE THE RECTOR

THE VESTRY of a church in southern Ohio are reported to have taken offense at the preaching of Socialistic doctrines by their rector, and, failing to silence him, have practically played the rôle of Samson in pulling the temple down over their heads. What is the most interesting aspect of the case, perhaps, is the fact that the sermon that raised the storm is declared by the Bishop of the diocese to be no more than an expounding of the platform of social justice adopted by the General Convention. The Bishop sustains the rector, the vestrymen are obdurate in their demands for his removal, and, failing that, have resigned from their posts, withdrawn their families and their support from the church, and practically wiped out the Sunday-school. The church is in Middletown, Ohio, and its rector, the Rev. J. H. Yates, a newcomer from the diocese of Albany. He is under thirty. So we learn from *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), which gives further details of the case:

"When Bishop Reese arrived he was handed the resignation of the entire body of vestrymen, who declared their grievance to be the sermon referred to. Asking for a copy of that sermon, Bishop Reese found it a vigorous application of the teaching of Jesus Christ toward moral and industrial conditions; but, according to the Bishop, political Socialism was nowhere advocated as a panacea for the present unrest; neither could it be said that the sermon introduced political partizanship into the pulpit. Bishop Reese thereupon reminded the vestry that the rector was not there to preach what they liked, nor had he taken his ordination vows to them, and declared frankly that so long as the rector was true to the faith of the Church, moral in his character, and did not use the pulpit for the purpose of preaching political or economic opinions, he could not, and would not, be removed. The rector has a right to stay, continued the Bishop, and the Church would guarantee his right under those conditions to preach the truth as he saw it.

"Attempts were made then and afterward to obtain the consent of the vestrymen to recall their resignation, but without avail. At the parish meeting early in May they refused to allow themselves to be reelected. They were succeeded by five new men, three of whom are workers in the rolling-mill. The former vestrymen then left the church, withdrew their subscriptions, and urged all others like-minded to do the same. This action reduced the subscription list about two-thirds; took away about thirty-nine communicants, and practically wiped out the Sunday-school. A few days later the Dayton convocation, within whose limits the parish of Middletown is situated, and through which an appropriation of $300 from diocesan funds for the Middletown parish is voted, passed a resolution sustaining the position of the Bishop Coadjutor and the rector, upon the showing that was laid before them. The convocation voted 'sympathy and financial support in the situation that has arisen there.' The action was unanimous.

"The Bishop Coadjutor made another visit to the parish early in June, and found that even with the withdrawal of nearly half of the former congregation, the present congregation was better than usual, tho composed of poor people. The Bishop again urged the return of the disaffected ex-vestrymen and people, but to no avail. He explained to them the difference between the Church as a voluntary organization hiring a man to preach, and the Church as a divine institution, a spiritual birthright, and an inheritance to which they were organically related. To leave it as they did, he said, was to put themselves outside of those spiritual and sacramental influences which were theirs irrespective of the preaching of the minister. If Mr. Yates was to be removed, it must be by legal and canonical means, and not merely at the request of discontented people who had voluntarily left the Church. So far as we know, his plea has been without effect.

"Apparently, however, the deadlock is complete, and the offended parishioners refuse to return."

Editorially *The Living Church* comments on one of the rather larger implications of the situation as it is thus presented:

"When General Convention adopted its platform of Social Justice, in the resolutions on the subject, not only were the clergy empowered to expound those resolutions as stating the official position of the Church, but it also became the duty of the Church corporately to protect the clergy in doing so. If a priest is to be penalized by his vestry for proclaiming the Church's position on this subject, of what value are the resolutions? Where, then, is the corporate responsibility of the Church?

"When the Bishop Coadjutor of Southern Ohio takes the ground that the rector of a parish is answerable to his Bishop and not to his vestry or his congregation for the matter of his sermons, he stands on absolutely impregnable ground. It would be a monstrous thing for a vestry to be able to silence a priest whose utterance is within the due liberty of the Church; much more, if his utterance were substantially required in expounding an official declaration of the Church.

"On the one hand, the clergy may well exercise caution in their manner of expounding the Church's declaration, carefully distinguishing between the Church's view and their own deductions from that view. On the other, the laity may well be indulgent with a sermon that may possibly err somewhere in its logic. Rare, indeed, is the preacher who can never be convicted of uttering some sentence that reflects rather his own personal opinion on some subject than the official teaching of the Church."

SETTING THE PREACHER A NEW TEST

PUT A PREACHER on the same basis as a magazine-writer and "how many preachers would be able to sell enough sermons to make a living?" This is a query raised by the Rev. W. C. Poole, of Wilmington, Del., who has no desire to plead for the sensational, or yellow, sermon, but "to modernize and elevate the efficiency of the sermon so that there will be a demand for it." In *The Homiletic Review* (July), he suggests that preachers try magazine-writing for the improvement of their sermons. It would be a new court of judgment for them, and the results might be surprizing as well as improving:

"Their congregations have to accept their sermons whether they want to or not, but editors do not have to send back checks for manuscripts their readers do not want. The preacher may claim that a sermon is not to be compared with a magazine manuscript. Certainly he will not deny that he is divinely commissioned to be a 'fisher of men.' But what wise fisherman would go fishing without first carefully choosing the kind of bait to interest the fish he is trying to catch? Should the one who fishes for men do less? . . . . . .

"A standard question in opening a business proposition is, 'Can I interest you?' Millions of dollars are paid to writers of advertisements so to phrase every sentence as to get the attention and interest of the reader. The ten-cent stores know it is absolutely necessary to interest the crowd to sell their goods. Tourist agencies spend millions annually to get people interested. Who pays a dollar for anything which does not interest him? How long will people come to church if the church and music and sermon fail to create interest in them?

"It is not so much the question of getting the crowd which might go to some other church, but it is the greater question of getting the people who will not go to any church if not interested. I can get the crowds by supplying their needs for this world and the next. The Master did not do this to get the crowds, for he never stooped to anything unworthy of the Son of God; but, to phrase it differently, the crowd came because he met their immediate and future needs. What could be more sensational and effective to draw a crowd than working miracles? The newspapers report how thousands tried to get near to Dr. Friedmann when he was reported to have a cure for the white plague. Jesus fed the multitudes, not with ice-cream after those big meals, but with food when they were hungry, and the miracle he wrought did not lessen the interest.

"If the great preachers have not catered to the taste of the

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people they served, and given them what interested them, they did better by making them interested in the sermons they preached, which produced the same results. Thousands of preachers to-day are just as good in heart as Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Knox, John Wesley, Thomas Chalmers, Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Beecher, or Mr. Moody, but all of their goodness avails nothing because they fail to interest the people in their sermons. Could any of our great men have served their day without interesting the people of their day and generation? Could Mr. Moody have achieved the mighty results for good if he had failed to do this?"

CATHOLIC MISSIONS EXPLAINED

IT WILL BE of interest to many, probably, that the review dealing with work among non-Christian peoples, issued by the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, 1910, should ask a Catholic writer to explain the missionary activities of his church. This writer, F. Schwager, S.V.D., therefore, undertakes, as he declares, "to deal with certain controversial questions from the Roman Catholic standpoint, and incidentally to call attention to some erroneous ideas which are not infrequently to be found in Protestant missionary literature." A fundamental misunderstanding of Catholic missions by Protestant writers, to begin with, is the idea that "Roman Catholic missions have exclusively, or at any rate, primarily, in view the expansion of the Church." Nothing could be more untrue, he asserts in *The International Review of Missions* (Edinburgh). "What the Roman Catholic missionary primarily strives for is the recognition, love, and worship of the Triune God," declares this writer; and the second aim is the salvation of souls. The expansion of the Church is not set down as an aim of missionary activity, tho it flows from it naturally "in the sense that the Church is an instrument appointed, as Roman Catholics believe, so far as its essential nature is concerned, by Christ himself, for the accomplishment of the two great primary aims of missions." We read:

"In this sense Professor Schmidlin, of the University of Münster, is right in describing the ecclesiastical and hierarchic character of Roman Catholic missions as their distinguishing characteristic. He asserts that 'Roman Catholic missions connect the preaching of the Gospel inseparably with organic union with the Church—with a Church, that is to say, which is visibly organized and hierarchically graded; not through any craving for power or because incorporation in the Church is regarded as the sole and exclusive object of missionary work, but because in their view the Christianity which they proclaim is by divine appointment embodied concretely in the visible kingdom of God on earth.' Even the Protestant bodies have hitherto transplanted to the mission field, as a matter of course, their own form of church organization so far as they believe it to have scriptural authority. It is all the more intelligible that the oldest of the Christian Churches should hand on to its converts the institutional forms which it believes to have been ordained by Christ."

The Catholic Church differs from the Protestant in not concurring with one principle laid down at the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh. There it was stated that Christian missions should not necessarily aim "to transplant to the country in which they labor that form or type of Christianity which is prevalent in the lands from which they have come, but to lodge in the hearts of the people the fundamental truths of Christianity," laying less emphasis upon the distinctive views of any one branch of the Christian Church. On the other hand—

"Roman Catholic missionaries regard themselves as bound in their preaching by the saying of our Lord: 'Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you.' They therefore do not feel that they are justified in distinguishing between truths that are vital and those that are not vital. What they recognize as having been revealed by God, that they must and will proclaim. The dogmas which have already been enunciated by the Church, and those elements of church government and worship which are bound up with dogma, are therefore for us Roman Catholics outside the range of discussion."

Since the native clergy are regarded as incorporated into the hierarchy of the Church, their careful training is imperative:

"They must be thoroughly familiar not only with the various branches of theology, but also with the church life of historical Christianity. It is well known that Roman Catholic missions devote to the training of the native clergy an amount of labor, time, and care that may be taken as a standard, without implying that under certain circumstances less exacting demands may be quite legitimate. In the mission which I know best, in south Shantung, the education of a Chinese priest requires fifteen or sixteen years. But Roman Catholic missions are not satisfied with this. With a view to providing for each diocese at least a small band of native priests possessing the highest possible education, the Jesuits have established a general seminary for higher theological studies in Beirut for the whole of western Asia, and in Kandy for the whole of India, and the Dominicans a similar institution for the Philippines. The work of the individual theological seminaries in each diocese is supplemented with great advantage by the teaching of these institutions. It is obvious that at the present day, especially when the inrush of European civilization makes increasing demands on the native clergy, no better way can be found to prepare for the gradual self-government of missionary dioceses."

Those who make the criticism that Roman Catholic missions intrude into Protestant mission fields forget that "in all Roman Catholic countries of Europe and America, Protestant missionaries carry on a systematic propaganda among Roman Catholics; and further, that in the Levant, Farther India, China, Korea, and the Philippines, Protestant missionaries have in countless instances occupied towns or districts in which Roman Catholic missions have long been at work, sometimes for centuries." Going on:

"A convinced Roman Catholic can not regard the Protestant Churches as being on the same plane as the Roman Church, and, however deep his personal love for Protestants may be, can not hold any kind of ecclesiastical fellowship with them. I desire to assure our brethren in the Protestant denominations that we are far from having any intention of slighting them personally, and that our attitude arises from a clearly recognized conscientious sense of duty. Roman Catholics are firmly convinced that Christ himself established the apostolic teaching office in the Roman Catholic Church, with the Pope at its head as the shepherd of the whole flock of Jesus (John xxi. 15–17), on behalf of the entire human race, and that he gave to this Church alone the right and the duty of proclaiming the gospel to the whole world. If they were not to act in accordance with this conviction, they would be guilty of a grievous sin against their own conscience, and therefore also against our common divine Lord."

When we think ourselves into the standpoint of another and respect real differences, we shall not, says the writer, quoting a Catholic authority, find difficulty in understanding that "mere cooperation and simple amalgamation represent an impracticable ideal." Further:

"We shall no longer take offense, but, on the contrary, regard it as estimable when each side strives, with all its might, to discharge its responsibility for winning as many heathen as possible for its faith and for its Church; and however painful the experience may be to see our opponents enjoying greater success and better prospects in this competition, we shall not allow our regret on this score to lead us, without sufficient reason, to suspect their methods of work or their devotion to the cause of peace, or to sound without more ado the trumpet for battle. . . . Nor, indeed, will Protestant missionaries have any ground for complaint if in exceptional cases, when an opportunity presents itself of its own accord, Roman Catholics extend their efforts even to Protestants."

Definite agreements between Roman Catholics and Protestants for the division of territory appear to find less and less favor with both sides, he adds. "The experiences of recent years have shown that it is just such agreements that most readily give rise to fresh misunderstandings and disputes, and that they thus do not conduce to peace."

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THE REBIRTH OF MODERNISM

THE PROPHECY that from the catacombs "a new Christianity" will appear in due time, which shall be "not less remarkable than that which was born in the same darkness long ago," is confidently uttered by a contributor to *The Hibbert Journal*, who seems to belong to that wing of the Anglican Church that calls itself Catholic. He makes the prediction in an article in which he admits the failure of Modernism, the movement within the very walls of the Church to question traditional beliefs. He is careful to declare, nevertheless, that Modernism differs sharply from other forms of liberalism in religion in "its respect for the Catholic and corporate experience of the Church." While conceding that Modernism has failed, the writer maintains that even its failure is "of greater value to the world than the success of more facile solutions of our religious problems," because "new statements" and "new positions" proceed from the spirit that was in it. As Modernism's successor he introduces Post-Modernism, choosing the name not because it comes after Modernism, "but rather as implying that it has some likeness . . . to the school of art which is called Post-Impressionism." He tells us:

"The attempt to suppress Modernism has been successful, as religious persecution generally is, just in proportion to its thoroughness. In the Roman Church abroad, with neither an educated lay opinion nor a popular press sufficiently interested or powerful to resist it, Authority has succeeded in at any rate driving the Modernists underground. At home [in England] it had a harder task with Tyrrell, and has not ventured to touch that academic Tolstoy, Baron von Hügel. But Modernism is not dead. Abroad, great things are preparing underground, and in due time there will reissue from the catacombs a new Christianity not less remarkable than that which was born in the same darkness long ago. At home not a few of the faithful are inwardly in revolt. But they are held in check by that politic and very British principle of liberty of opinion, which allows them to think whatever they like so long as they do not express it.

"In the English Church there has been a steady progress toward Liberalism in theology and in religion—a progress not adequately represented by any one party or society, as neo-Tractarianism has been represented (indeed overrepresented) by the English Church Union. But there have only been individuals who could be called Modernists in the strict sense of the word—young High Churchmen, for the most part, rescued from traditionalism either by an interest in modern theology, or by contact with educated laymen. They are distinguished from the main body of Liberal theologians, who are generally broad rather than high in their Church views, by their feeling for the society, for its sacraments, and for its traditions."

Criticism does not apply itself to theological opinions alone, he reminds us, but affects also religious practises in many cases, while the Modernist, who is criticizing others, must himself labor all the time under the pressure of public opinion. He can not stand still, however. He must move forward, wondering, we read, "whether his attempts to reconstruct his beliefs will ever end, or *can* logically end, in anything which can be properly called a Christian position." The writer continues:

"It is to this phase of reconstruction, in which many who were once Modernists now find themselves, and to which they naturally wish to give all the security and permanence that may be possible, that we may give the name of Post-Modernism. . . . What the Post-Impressionist holds is that our power of reproducing nature, and even our power of seeing it as it is, has been perverted by conventional methods of expression; and consequently he endeavors to find new forms which shall truly express what is really there. Similarly, the Post-Modernist is trying to find a scheme of forms which shall express the real and directly felt values of spiritual things, not perverted and obscured by their conventional embodiments. It is the effect of criticism to show that things are not quite as they have been represented. It is the duty of institutionalism, through a particular institution—in this case the Catholic Church—to say that the traditional representations were the best that could be produced, under the circumstances, and to insist that it is more important (and also more possible) to devise a scheme of forms which shall be intelligible than one which shall be absolutely true. The Post-Modernist tries to satisfy both these claims.

"How is it to be done? The Post-Impressionist adopts a style as far removed as possible from the colored photograph which is the ideal of conventional art. By disregarding the conventional expressions he hopes to liberate the underlying ideas. His ideal artist is the man of the world who sees and expresses things like a child. The Post-Modernist, too, must put the whole content of experience into his faith; yet his ideal is to believe simply and truly, as does a child, who has not yet learned the conventions which its parents teach it.

"That is curiously like the faith that Christ himself held and taught.

"But we must not let this attractive analogy obscure what is, after all, the essence of Modernism, as distinct from other forms of Liberalism in religion—namely, its respect for the Catholic and corporate experience of the Church. If, on one side, Post-Modernism stands for a thoroughgoing Liberalism, on the other it stands for a rational Conservatism."

The full Catholic position, we read then, according to Baron von Hügel, "one of the most distinguished of Modernists," demands loyalty to "three kinds of experiences—critical, institutional, and mystical." Having defined Post-Modernism under each of these heads, the writer concludes:

"The old *modus vivendi* between Liberalism in theology and Conservatism in religion has broken down. The *raison d'être* of Post-Modernism is to escape from the double-mindedness of Modernism by being thorough in its criticism—by extending it to religion as well as theology, to Catholic feeling as well as to Catholic tradition. It has criticized the external traditions of Christianity: it must criticize its internal presuppositions. And I do not doubt for a moment that there will emerge from this criticism, as from that, a rational account of the faith, worthy of all reverence and trust.

"That is Post-Modernism. It is, no doubt, a position which lays itself open to attack by deliberately courting criticism of the foundations of Christianity, and indeed of religion. But that is surely wiser than to spend one's time—as many seem to do—in defending a series of sand castles against the incoming tide."

SUMMER HOLIDAYS AND JEWISH SABBATHS—The action of a group of the largest New York department stores in closing all day Saturday as well as Sunday during July and August is, of course, a boon for the workers. And the editor of *The Hebrew Standard* thinks that the employers will also benefit, since "a certain amount of leisure, from an economic standpoint, begets a greater amount of efficiency." But the new departure has a particular interest for devout Jews, he continues. For, "if, assuming that the Jewish workers in the establishments named, these, our coreligionists, will punctiliously observe their Sabbath when the opportunity for this observance is at hand, why can not the Jewish Sabbath in course of time be made a complete day of rest for them throughout the year?" One concern, this editor hears, intends "to lengthen these rest periods for employees as the years roll around, and thus eventually its employees need labor only five days a week." Which leads to these observations:

"The economic significance of this announcement stands admitted; from the sectarian Jewish point of view, it is equally important. For, with the Sabbath set apart as a full day of rest, our Reform friends will have no excuse for dilating on the 'economic necessities' compelling our Reform brethren in faith in this country to give up their observance of the traditional Sabbath. The glittering generalities and high-sounding phrases emitted by the Reformers in this, their pastime of defending their attitude of iconoclasm toward Judaism's holiest truths, will be valueless, because useless.

"And if the foregoing remarks apply peculiarly to the workers in department stores, why should not the same condition of affairs prevail for the benefit of the operatives in factories? For them a working week implies so-and-so many hours of work, and these hours could as easily be distributed over the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the week as over these days and the Saturday as well. Economically they would be better off, too!"

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CURRENT POETRY

POETRY is like music in many respects, and particularly in this, that the line between amateur and professional is not sharply drawn. Like music, poetry may be made by those whose chief interest is in some more lucrative pursuit. And, like the amateur musician, the amateur poet frequently gives genuine pleasure to himself and his friends. "Little Verse for a Little Clan" (privately printed) evidently is intended for circulation among the friends of its author, who modestly makes himself known only by the initials F. D. W. But several of his poems are so gracefully worded, so full of beautiful ideas, so evidently sincere, that they deserve the attention of all to whom poetry appeals. The poem which we quote below is by no means perfect, but several of the stanzas—particularly the sixth and eleventh—are exquisite, and the loveliness of the theme is undeniable.

My Garden

BY F. D. W.

I have a garden in a secret place,
  Where many golden hours I walk,
And banquet with belovéds, face to face,
  And hear the heavenly Pleiades talk.

Full high above the world its tree-tops catch
  And bear the lustrous stars for fruit;
And low as shepherds' cottage eaves of thatch,
  It leans to hear the blackbird's flute.

Amid a dusk of dewy bloom it lies,
  Where flits an elfish-winged stream;
And four ways meet the downward bending skies,
  Enveloped in an azure dream.

By cloud-upbuilded stairs I climb to it,
  On rainbow arcs of rosy maze,
And view its thousand avenues alit
  With light beyond the Light of Days.

And there on rippling grass, where zephyrs play,
  The mirthful Graces pause and run,
Immersed in sunshine of immortal day,
  Immortal maidens, still unwon.

Beneath the jeweled trees of burnished leaves,
  Flame-cinctured, with their gold inwrought,
Ride forth the white-a-visored knights in greaves
  To find the Lady of Shalott.

There all day long bides lonely Bird-alone,
  And weaves her web of magic ply;
While Ariadne to her lute doth moan
  That love from love must part and die.

Dear Omar, too, the purple of his song
  Doth cast wine-red upon the rose,
And clasps his slender Cypress over long
  Ere forth the moon to darkness goes.

And, ah, the nightingale, that shifts his note
  From sad to bright, from bright to sad.
Hark! how his unappeased sorrows float
  Up to the joys that make him mad!

So, night and day, about my garden close,
  The unimagined Wizard builds
The dainty architecture of the rose,
  And smiling gods upon the hills.

His loom he threads with silver summer dawns;
  His pattern draws from clouds and skies;
And for his colors takes the moonlit lawns;
  The leaves, the lakes, the lover's eyes.

And as his subtle shuttle darts between
  The wonder gone and that to be,
The radiant presence of the thing unseen
  Leaps forth for seeing hearts to see.

. . . . . .

O wondrous is my garden in its bloom,
  Where Time's devouring wing delays,
And poiséd Hours their tranced steps resume,
  In doubt if they be Years, or Days.

We confess our ignorance of the meaning of the line "And bedlam hides all villainy." But this is all that mars our enjoyment of Mr. Wright's interpretation of the country's summer-time call to weary city people. We take it from *Munsey's Magazine*.

The Call in the Fog

BY RICHARDSON WRIGHT

Into the surge of London Town
Comes the call of a Kentish down—
"The hawthorn blossoms soon will set,
The wild pink, vetch, the violet!"
Then the dripping fog that lowers
Over London's streets and towers
Wraps us round and round.

Out of the heart of a Devon dell,
Where thundered once Drake's caravel,
The word is passed, a sad refrain—
"Oh, leave the crowd, come back again!"
Then the human tides that flow
Underneath the lamplight's glow
Drown the Devon spell.

We struggle through the crowded street,
The fog makes ghosts of men we meet.
Pale streaks of fire, the trains shoot by,
And bedlam hides all villainy.
Oh, for summer days once more,
Purple downs and rocky shore,
And the high cliff path to our feet!

Not even the most obstinate poetic rebel can resist the charm of a well-constructed sonnet. This (from the London *Academy*) is the most nearly perfect sonnet that has appeared in a magazine for a long time.

"Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth"

BY A. F. G.

What tho the destined goal seem faint and far?
  The patience and the toil are not in vain.
  What thou hast given in love thou shalt regain
If not on earth, on some diviner star.
Sometimes, as through a portal left ajar,
  The soul peers outward with illumined eyes
  To a dim shore it leaps to recognize
Where the first fountains of its being are.

And, if the worker seem to work for naught,
  At worst his life is but a small disease
    Fretting the breast of Time, that Death may cure;
  God, with a hand most pitiful and sure,
Leads him at last, through death, to a fair peace
By death's birth-labor not too dearly bought.

From *Munsey's Magazine* we take the following poem. There are splendid pictures in the first two stanzas, and the climax is absolutely delightful.

Far More Fair

BY SARAH N. CLEGHORN

More fair than sunrise mountains
  In folded veils of light,
Or trails in silver birches
  Engreened and mossed from sight;
More fair than new-mown meadows
  Where sliding waters flow,
Or purple clouds of thunder
  Where torrents stream below:

Than rolling, southward valleys
  With tasseled maize in bloom,
Or northward pines enterraced
  In dark and rearing plume;
Than showery west empearling
  A dewy distance gray:
Than drifted plains by starlight
  Or rising moons of May:

I saw a fairer picture,
  Outshining fields and skies:
I saw, one happy morning,
  A child from fever rise.
I would that I were Raffael
  To paint that lovely sight:
I saw him pick a daisy
  With wasted fingers white.

Everything that Miss Edith Thomas writes has distinction and grace. The following poem (from the New York *Sun*) is a little too colloquial to be effective throughout, the rhythm is in some stanzas annoyingly rough, but the sentiment is refreshing and the Pension Félice is sketched with sympathy and skill suggesting the Thackeray of "The Cane-Bottomed Chair" and "The Ballad of Bouillebaisse."

The Ladies of the Pension

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

If I should go back to Paris one day,
  The very first thing I'll do,
I'll go to the Pension Félice
  (Rue Montesquieu, Number Two).

Bustle and tumult, whatever the time,
  So narrow and busy the street!
Past the peering concierge I'll climb,
  Sure of the welcome I'll meet.

I shall find those lovely ladies twain,
  "Ma tante" and "ma nièce," at the door;
They will give me my "ancient room" again,
  As often they've done before.

I shall sit at table with tout le monde,
  From Americas, North and South,
From Constantinople, and far beyond,
  But French is the word of mouth.

Very bad French ours is sure to be,
  But Madame's indulgent smile
Our stammering tongues will quite set free,
  Then out of the room we file.

But stay! At the door we all will halt
  And each one say, "Après vous,"
(For who in his manners would be at fault
  That Pension Félice knew!)

And now in the salon we all are sat,
  Where Madame presides with grace,
And happily still runs on our chat
  In its emulative race.

But all of the time I am aware
  (This secret I only know)
That little Cécile, "ma nièce," is there,
  Tho her face she does not show.

In a corner, behind the piano grand,
  Sits Mademoiselle, and paints!
Under her loving and facile hand
  Grow pictures of flowers or of saints.

I know that her eager eyes are bright,
  And her touch is swift and true,
In that studio corner, out of sight,
  Where the moments for art are few!

If I ever get back to Paris, I'll go
  To the Pension Félice;
For no gentler souls I anywhere know
  Than the two who there held sway.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

COLLECTING AS A SPORT

THERE is undoubtedly a fascination in collecting, whether it be street-car transfers or orchids, but it is not merely the dull allurement of acquisition. Sir Martin Conway, a celebrated collector, who has written a book called "The Sport of Collecting," says that the collector is a hunter primarily, and that in the pursuit of his hobby he "enjoys the passion of the hunt without the killing, and the trophies are not consumed." One of his adventures was the unearthing of a Roman-Norman castle. He had advertised for an old manor-house or abbey, says the London *Standard*, such as might have been built in the sixteenth century or earlier, and received two replies:

One offered a stuccoed, castellated mansion suitable for a hydro, "a real beast of a building." The other described a true medieval castle in fascinating detail. It had a moat and towers, embattled walls, tilting yard, and dove-cots, and all the appurtenances of the days of chivalry.

It seemed too good to be true, but after it had been cleared of the vegetation of a century, repaired, and restored, it became a charming home, now known as Allington Castle, once inhabited by Sir Thomas Wyatt, and visited by Anne Boleyn, and everything that a romantic, medieval castle should be.

In Sir Martin the spirit of the collector is so happily mingled with that of the adventurer that whether he is more of the one than the other is difficult to say. Buying pictures and curios from well-known auction rooms or shops never appealed to him. He preferred to seek out his treasures and make them doubly his through paying the price of discovery. In his book he tells how once he made a wager with Signor Morelli that he could discover a painting by a certain famous painter. The bet made was only a few dollars, but the fact of the wager was enough to spur him, and, in consequence, he discovered a beautiful specimen, a Christ by Foppa, which has since been seen at many London exhibitions. The Orient was the scene of some of his most pleasurable experiences. *The Standard* retails an amusing occurrence in western Tibet:

On the road he met a Tibetan monk saying his prayers by rotating a wheel as he walked slowly along. He was carrying a copper vessel, in shape like a teapot, with a turquoise mounted on the spout, also a little plate and spoon and a couple of small cymbals, united by a chain and very useful for driving away devils.

He offered them to me (says Sir Martin), and demanded a price in rupees, which I paid him. His things were duly packed into one of our pieces of baggage, and we were about to go forward, when he sat

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down and began to weep bitterly. I inquired why he was weeping. He said it was because I was taking away his *manis* (sacred things), which had belonged to his forefathers. I had them unpacked and offered to return them. He was delighted, but would not give back the rupees. He said he wanted to keep both them and his *manis*. I told him to put the rupees on the ground beside his things. He did so. "Now, choose which you will have—the rupees or the *manis*." He picked up the rupees and went his way, again weeping loudly as long as we were within hearing. When I looked back on him from a remoter distance, he appeared to have recovered his peace of mind.

VAGABONDS OF THE PRESS

IF one could but gather together the thousand and one strange incidents, coincidences, and unusual stories that come filtering through a newspaper office in the course of the year, and relate them with a sympathetic pen, what a marvelous "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" would be evolved! It is to the office of the daily, large or small, that the stories come; some to be printed, more to be cut, condensed, or left out altogether. To one who has the seeing eye, many of these waifs of incident and circumstance are as strange and piquant as any ever fabricated by the charming Scheherezade. In "These Shifting Scenes" (New York: George H. Doran Company), Charles Edward Russell, journalist, socialist, and writer, relates a few of the best of the thousand and one stories that have come to him in his many years of newspaper work in New York and elsewhere. He has both the seeing eye and the story-teller's art, as well as a sincere appreciation of the romance of the press. One of his first narrations concerns a folk of an earlier day, now extinct—the tramp compositors, who worked on every paper in the country, stayed nowhere long, were always welcome, were ragged, irresponsible, and dissolute, but withal omniscient in the lore of the composing-room and dexterous beyond belief in their trade. Of all nomads they were the most fortunate, for tho they might scorn a roof and roam barefoot and alone over the world, let them but once come upon a community large enough to possess a daily paper and there they found asylum. There they ranked among employers as highly skilled and valued laborers, and among their fellow workers they were regarded as only a little lower than the kings of the earth. The writer gives the following amusing picture of the peculiar position held by these vagabonds among the torpid herd of the paper's regular composing staff:

Along the front of my father's office and about a foot from the ground was a broad ledge whereof the architectural purpose

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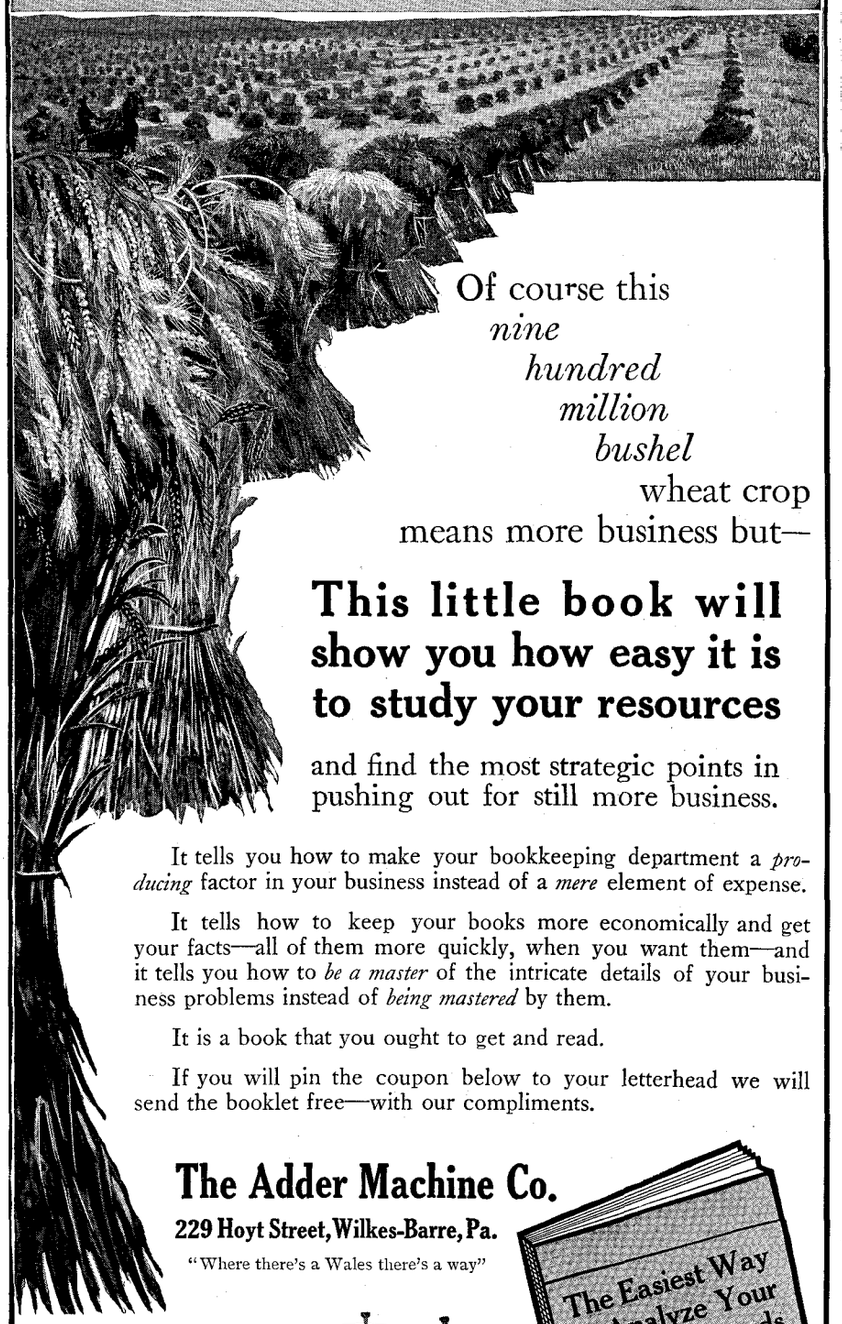

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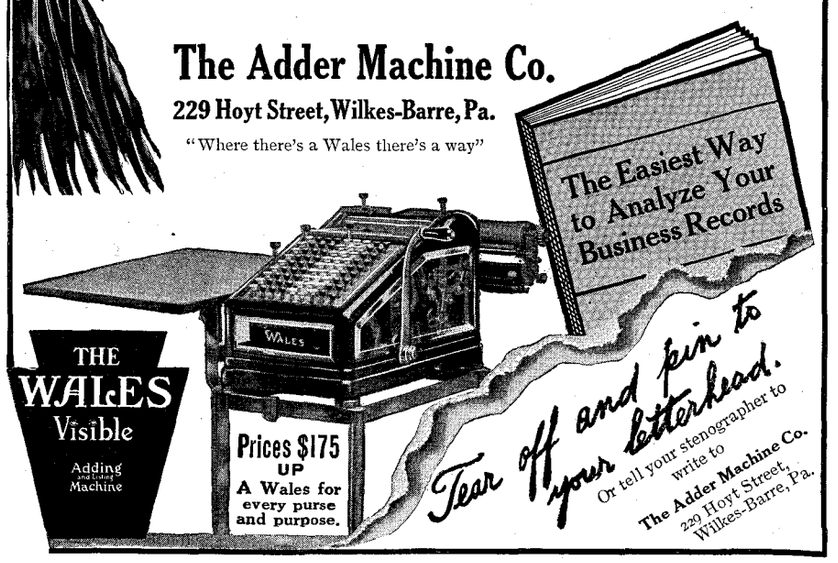
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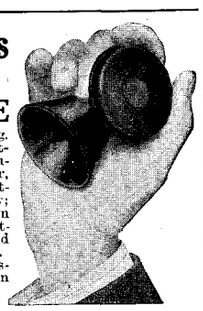

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was then and remains with me mysterious, but of which the practical use was toward the summer repose of weary printers. We were a morning paper, and composition began with us at the somewhat unusual hour of half-past two in the afternoon. Before twelve o'clock the printers were wont to appear to distribute type for the day's setting, an operation called in the trade "getting in their cases." Between the time when their cases were filled and half-past two they had usually some space of leisure, which, in fair weather, they passed upon the ledge, for the office stood on the shady side of the street. Then in the group's center could be seen one of my friends from the freight-cars sitting in state as became royalty, grave, impassive, taciturn, gazing straight before him, wrapt in serious thought. To him behold on either side three or four of the local contingent, the pillars of our regular force, turning a respectful attention that they might hear what wisdom should chance to fall from august lips. He was dirty and they were clean; he was ragged and they were whole; he was disreputable and disorderly, and they were of the straight walk. But, lo, how honor peereth in the meanest habit! This frowsy person had traveled; he had lived in New York; in a large familiar way he talked of Ann Street and Park Row; he had seen cities of men and manners, and of his vocation he was marvelously an expert, a magician of the types who made them fly under the bewildering compulsion of his grimy hand.

On the ledge the group feels an impulse to silence, waiting for greatness to speak first. There has been talk of New York, the favorite topic; New York, the newspaper Mekka of those that dared; New York, the far-away shrine of perfect printing, the wonderful metropolis, in the mists of imagination looming great and strange.

"Is old Bill Smith still night editor on *The Herald?*" one ventures at last, willing to show a familiarity with matters metropolitan. The great man shifts his tobacco, turns slowly, and for an instant, upon his questioner a look of gentle pity as of one very patient with the ignorance about him, and once more gazes straight to the fore. Then from the oracle a solemn voice:

"Old Bill Smith's been dead these two years."

At which silence reigns again.

Many of these men came back year after year at about the same time to the same towns. They were awaited with eagerness, as eagerly as one looks forward to some fascinating adventure. They brought with them to the staid little force in the small-town newspaper office a breath from a world outside that each regarded as the land of his desire, but for him as far away and unattainable as any seacoast of Bohemia. So these unsmiling, silent, capable vagabonds of newspaperdom were welcome wheresoever they might roam, and their periodic rearrivals were watched for with unabated interest. They became as much a part of the towns they

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visited as the oldest inhabitant himself. Mr. Russell continues:

Of this tribe was one whose real name had been lost in years of continental wandering, but was known to us as "Scotty." He was past fifty, a sandy man gone gray, and in despite of much liquor and hard living singularly active and even athletic; short, squat, and powerful. He must have begun with a good education, for he knew the classics and once corrected a local clergyman in a quotation from the "Æneid," of which this ragged person was genuinely fond. Of his origin as of his name he was reticent, but it appeared he had served in a Northern regiment in the Civil War and had won distinction, which he had thrown away for drink. I can well understand that his dauntless courage and resourceful mind must have made him a valuable soldier. He had a lieutenancy and was on the road to a command when in some irremediable way his cups tript him. Later he was a military telegraph-operator, I think likely under another name. The war over, the joys of travel claimed him, and when I knew him he was a confirmed wanderer and periodical inebriate.

I was nineteen years old, an apprentice telegraph-editor trying to learn the business from the bottom, and with some impulse of pity or sympathy he chose to take an interest in me, an attention he bestowed upon few. Of an evening when he happened to be sober and not working he was wont to lounge into my office and sit with me and show me the secrets of the copy-reader's art, in which he was particularly adept, having been schooled and seasoned under many masters. For the difficulties of head-writing he had a marvelous facility, and I used to wonder at a man that had such command over apt, pithy, and forceful expressions and had made for his own advantage so little use of it. In time he became communicative, and bit by bit I gathered the thread of his adventures.

After the war he had felt an odd desire to return to the South, and for years he passed or was buffeted from one Southern city to another, the victim usually of some misadventure. He had shared in the establishing of the carpetbag government of South Carolina and had narrowly escaped shooting by the disaffected populace. He had tried to edit a newspaper in Mississippi, and some too candid criticism of local society having aroused a prejudice against him, he approached his office one day to find it possest by a mob that had thoughtfully brought a rope to hang him. In good time he dodged into a corn-field, where he lay all day, having the rare pleasure of hearing discust the exact manner of his killing if he should be taken. He had known that eccentric genius, Will H. Kernan, and had set type on the Okalona *States*. Once he became sole compositor, proof-reader, and assistant to a man that for prudential reasons published a newspaper from a flat-boat moored in the Mississippi River between two States. The papers when printed were ferried ashore at night and, I think, smuggled into the post-office. Some of the editor's remarks having reached an unendurable frankness, offended fathers and brothers gathered one day on opposite banks of the river and took pot-shots at the boat and its

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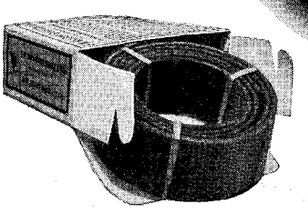

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occupants. The editor, ensconced in the bow with two rifles and some revolvers, answered in kind, while Scotty tried to get below the water-line, and well-aimed shots came through the deck-house. Some indications of a long siege appearing on shore, where a rope hung suggestively from a tree-limb, the editor cut the cable at night and drifted out of range.

Scotty's next appearance was in New Orleans, where he had been a witness of the uprising that drove out the carpetbaggers, and where he had even held office, being for twenty-four hours the custodian of some thousands of dollars of the public funds. He escaped by night from New Orleans and made his way to Texas, where he had mind to turn rancher, but stopt on the way to buy a weekly newspaper, for five dollars in gold and an unused ticket to Waco. He found the bargain dear, for the enterprise was plastered with mortgages and the office beset by angry creditors; and he left by the back door, traveling (by freight) to Texarkana. There he managed a shooting-gallery for a man that was compelled by circumstances over which he lacked control to a hurried departure from town, whither he never returned. Scotty found the business uncongenial, bequeathed it without compensation to an exhilarated stranger, and betook himself to the printer's case and freight-trains, whereby he worked gradually and gratefully northward.

At the time of my acquaintance with him he had established a circuit from which he never varied except that once instead of giving his patronage to the railroads he stole a skiff and floated down the Mississippi to New Orleans, a place he greatly esteemed as a winter resort. On the first of March of every year he started for Mobile; thence with the spring he moved upon Atlanta, and so by way of Washington to New York, which he held it to be his Christian duty to see every year and of which he knew every nook and corner. As summer came on he fared toward the golden Northwest, where, he said, the air was better for his lungs. Once, in a fit of athletic enthusiasm, he had undertaken to walk, sleeping of nights in schoolhouses and barns; but he said the silence and loneliness of the country upset his nerves, the singing of the crickets made him hysterical, and he was brought to perceive the true value of the railroad system of the United States, which enabled the deserving to be transported without exertion and without expense.

It was impossible not to like this rascal, notwithstanding his life, which no doubt traversed all principles of ethics and sound economics. Moreover, there were times, I must needs confess, when the practitioners of sound economics and the rest stood a little abashed in his frayed and disreputable presence. An old woman sold apples and lemonade under the stairs near the office, and of her he was accustomed to make daily purchases—if so be he had funds. None of us ever thought about her; she was like the stairway, she had always been there and always would be; but Scotty was invariably attentive to her. Passing to get a drink he would stop to ask about her rheumatism or about her son. We never knew she had rheumatism or a son until we learned of both through him. The son, it seemed, had turned out badly, and was in a San Francisco hospital. And

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then he would buy things of her he did not want and advise her as to what was good for rheumatism, and tell her to cheer up, she had plenty of good friends, and drop a quarter, maybe, into an apple basket. Similarly he interested himself in a business-office clerk that had weak lungs, and would tell him how to make herb tea and poultices for his chest, and caution him solemnly against drink and late hours and bad company. And perhaps that night one of us must needs intercede to get this sage counselor out of the police station. When he was sober he could discourse in choice and polished diction, and when drunk he swore like a steamboat mate. I had reason to believe from some of his remarks that, emulating Jim Bludsoe, he had one wife in Memphis and another in Cincinnati, and he was afraid to go near either. Altogether a sorry hero, I fear; and so much liked among us that annually his departure left the composing-room for a day or two visibly deprest. Like the rest of his order, he invariably fared upon his way penniless and the worse for his habits; and also like the rest he looked with unconcealed disfavor upon everything outside of New York. I can not remember, by the bye, that I ever knew him or any of the others to laugh or be moved to any mirth; doubtless being philosophers and old travelers, they were above such weakness.

If he had been without other sign of honor in our office, that he was allowed an individual slug with his name cast upon it would speak sufficiently of distinction; for while our establishment was small, we had pride in the thought that it was rigidly regular. To those whose pitiable ways of life have never included education in a printing-office I concede here the explanation that the kind of slug I refer to is merely the cast number that a compositor places at the head of the type he has set to identify his product. Beginning at the far end of the room, the first compositor used "Slug One," and thus in sequence to the door. Within the hours of composition even the best-known among us was seldom summoned by his name, nor otherwise than by the number of the slug he used. Thus at intervals the silence of the place would be pierced by the foreman's shrill cry:

"Who's setting on Slug Eight? Well, he wants to come here and close up his matter on the bank." Or:

"Slug Five! Put a three-em dash after that take you got."

Or, belike, one moved to jocoseness would declaim:

"What gentleman is composing this evening under Slug Ten? Will he oblige by performing his duties on these market corrections?"

In no such level of anonymity moved Scotty. Promptly upon his vernal appearance the galley-boy from their winter retreat brought out the slugs marked "Scotty"; promptly upon the autumnal flitting the galley-boy put them away.

These princes of the types and form were not always silent. On occasion, when coaxed by the adulatory attention of the other men, they began their tales of the road, stories of the great ones they had

The car you have long wanted is here—light—powerful—stylish

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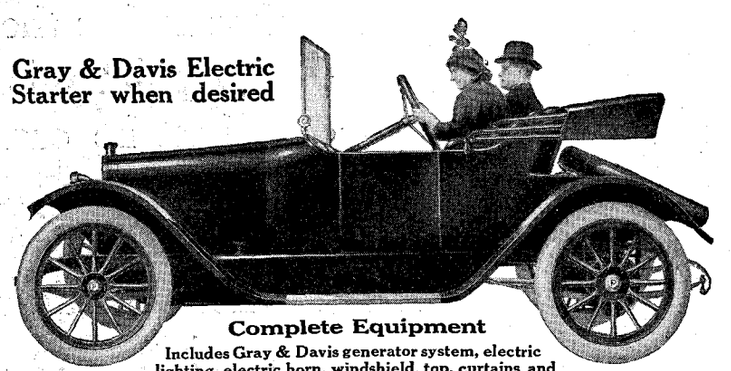
MORE than you expected

Four-cylinder water-cooled 22 horsepower motor, 56-inch tread, 96-inch wheelbase, shaft drive, full floating rear axle, annular ball bearing, I-beam forged front axle, streamline body, 3-4 elliptic springs, 3 speeds forward sliding gear transmission, running boards, wood wheels.

Partin-Palmer "20"

Gray & Davis Electric Starter when desired



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Includes Gray & Davis generator system, electric lighting, electric horn, windshield, top, curtains and dust boot, tire carrier, speedometer, tools, jack, repair kit.

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Write for "The Proof" Think of it—a real motor car with full floating rear axle, quality specifications throughout—a classy, handsome, powerful car you and your wife will be proud to own and drive—at an actual saving to you of over $200.

Just what you want for pleasure or business—built to meet the public demand for a real car at a popular price. Write today for "The Proof."

Builders of the famous $975 Partin-Palmer "38," 6 pass., 115-in. wheelbase. Write us and we will arrange for a demonstration.

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Every mail brings letters from people in every state in the Union who want this car for their personal use—live prospects whom we will turn over to you as our agent.

Don't delay—*you* know how many you can sell in your own town—no use trying to tell you. I want real salesmen to wire, phone or write me quickly, C. C. DARNALL, General Sales Manager, for Exclusive Territory and Special Introductory Offer—HURRY.

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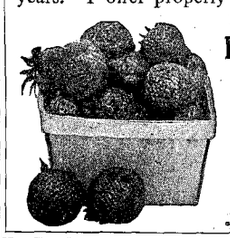
Plant LOVETT'S Pot-Grown Strawberries

this Summer and have an abundance of big, red, luscious berries next June

I am a pioneer in growing Pot-Grown Strawberries. I have been growing them for 36 years. I offer properly grown plants of all the choice new and good old varieties—but by far the finest of all strawberries are the Van Fleet Hybrids, the



Early Jersey Giant, Edmund Wilson and Late Jersey Giant

now being introduced by me. They yield enormously, have the delicious flavor of the wild strawberry, and are as large as small apples. These three varieties give a long season of fruit, from the earliest until the very latest. Write for my booklet, mailed free. It tells all about the Van Fleet Hybrids, illustrates and describes a score or more of other fine varieties (including the best of the Everbearing Strawberries), and gives *full cultural instructions.*

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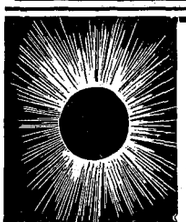

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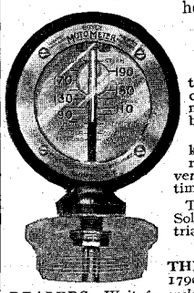
Scored cylinders, burned bearings and ruined motors are the direct result of overheating. Without the



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seen, had met, or had—doubt it him who dared!—intimately known. "He has had some characteristic experience with Horace Greeley, he has had those wonderful hieroglyphs for copy; he has chatted for moments with Charles A. Dana, he has seen the younger Bennett minutely directing his own composing-room, he has picked up in newspaper offices that curious, inside, actual history of events that is always so different from the printed and accepted records." Each had his own stories to tell of the who, what, and why of the newspaper game. No secrets were hidden from them. They knew the true story, the story never printed. Such a one was Scotty. As the writer says:

As with his fellows, when this philosopher talked the topic he most did love it was always New York, whereto I was a rapt and joyous listener. The night being done, the work over, the old single cylinder thundering away in the press-room, the morning visible through dirty window-panes, he would come into my room and sit, sometimes silent, sometimes moved to long flights of descriptive eloquence about his favorite city. He would tip back in his chair, his feet sociably resting on my flat-topped desk, his short, stout legs crossed in comfort, a corn-cob pipe protruding from the grizzled stubble of his round face, a glass of beer within reach, and thus at ease his talk would run on for hours. Toward the ordinary topics of commonplace men he maintained a blasé indifference, declining to descend to turgid levels; but when he spoke of New York his blue eyes lighted, his face, for all its disfigurements, revealed a genuine animation. For the newspaper business as conducted elsewhere than in the metropolis he entertained only contempt; all editors except New York editors were (to use a liberal translation) persons of quite inferior intellect and no consideration. In New York alone was the true art known and practised.

"Did you ever see a good head-line written outside of New York?" he would say. "Now, tell me, did you? Well, neither did anybody else. And look at the way they dish up their stuff there; it isn't newspaper-writing, it's literature. Read that now; isn't that literature? Well, I told you. Now that stuff is all written by artists, by the best writers in the world. Boston? Boston is nothing to New York; it isn't Hoboken, it isn't Rahway, compared to New York. In Boston they're a lot of shoemakers."

Then he would fall to long dissertations on the size and grandeur of New York, on its strange corners and remote byways, the curiosities of the Bowery, the mysterious under-side of New York life, the perilous regions: old Five Points, Hell's Kitchen, Cherry Hill, and the docks, the forests of ship's masts, "and Spanish sailors with bearded lips," and all the witchery of the water-front. And then he would tell of the life of a reporter in New York, its hazards and its chances for glory and profit, and dilate upon notable feats of reporting; for in that extraordinary mind he had stored incident upon incident until he seemed a mine of illustrative lore.

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He had happened, in some way I can not now recall, to be connected with a phase of the New York *Sun's* handling of the famous Nathan murder, and he produced from his memory a luminous story of that grizzly and historic crime. And from that he went into a recital of the notable and unsolved mysteries of New York, from the Burden shooting to the "car-hook" murder, the weird places in which some of these had occurred, the strange case of Charley Ross, of which he had made a study, until the broad sunlight streamed in the streets and the day gang came and found us still there.

The soiled and sorry ragamuffin whose ordinary conversation was more interesting than most novels, and whose morals were said on eminent authority to be utterly deplorable, had so often in his travels escaped violent death that he was convinced of a destiny to die of disease, and was far more fearful of drinking contaminated water than of riding on car-trucks. Once as he clung to the bumpers of a freight-car a mad or intoxicated brakeman had fired five revolver shots at him and every shot had clipt or gone through Scotty's hat. Whereupon the brakeman, probably convinced that he had seen a ghost, leapt from the train and was killed.

Several times Scotty had been in train wrecks. Once the car was on fire and he was pinned down by a pile of joist, but two brakemen worked with frenzied zeal until they freed him and saved his life; and then pursued him down the track pelting him with coal for stealing a ride. His walking experiment was made in the summer of 1874, when business was deprest and the country was full of tramps. He joined a colony of these and lived with them in a camp on the Wabash River, near Logansport, if my memory serves me right. He said there were six in the party, and so great was the terror they inspired that the farmers used to come every morning with presents of milk and chickens and bread; but as a matter of fact the tramps were the most harmless of men and had barely the courage to steal watermelons and green corn at night. One had been a clergyman and used to reprove the others for swearing.

His stars deceived Scotty, poor man! What we had warned him of and he had scoffed at came to pass. It was down in southeastern Iowa one wet night. Perhaps he lost his clutch upon the truck or perhaps mercifully he was asleep; but they found him dead on the tracks the next morning. We could better have spared a better man. A meeting was called in our office and we passed a resolution of regret that was more sincere if less formal than some other similar expressions I have known, and it was characteristic of printers that instantly a sum was subscribed to provide decent burial. One of the younger men went to the place to represent us. He had funds enough to buy a lot in a cemetery and even a head-board and a floral wreath, and so the restless spirit came at last to rest. His memory is green with me; I don't doubt it is with others; and if this scanty tribute be tardy it is paid with gratitude, for it was he that filled days and nights with unrestful visions of the outside world and the outlines of reporting as an art.

(*Continued on page* 122)

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They said, "Let us pool our resources; our manufacturing, merchandising and general business experience."

They said, "Let us pool our capital—$20,000,000 if it is needed."

They said, "Let us be content for a period with no profits, and, at best, small profits."

They said, "Let us combine with our own experience the best engineering talent—the most expert knowledge—that the automobile field has developed."

They said, "Let us build a motor car and a company that will outlive each and all of us."

They said, "Let us build slowly and well—let us build the highest quality at the lowest price."

The PAIGE of Yesterday

The Ten Associates made 300 Paiges three years ago.
This year they will build 13,000.

Paige sales have increased 167.9 per cent in the last two years.
This is the greatest growth in the history of the automobile industry for the past two years.

In three years Paige employees have grown from a mere handful of workmen to a veritable army.

In three years Paige dealers have increased from 39 to 1026.

In three years the Paige has grown from a small leased plant to the present mammoth factory with a capacity of 25,000 Paige cars a year.

In three years Paige sales have grown from $44,000 to $1,250,000 a month.

Today the Paige-Detroit is operating (as it always has operated) on ample capital backed dollar for dollar by tangible assets.

There is no issue of "good will" or preferred stock on which dividends must be earned.

There is not a dollar's worth of bonded indebtedness upon which interest must be paid.

The Ten Associates are putting Paige dividends back into the Paige car.

The astounding growth of the Paige undisputably proves Paige *quality*. The Public does the buying. The Public, alone, must determine whether sales shall increase or decrease.

So the story of the Ten Associates—the story of the Paige—is more than the victory of ten men.

It is the triumph of a great principle—the principle of sound judgment, of sound, conservative business.

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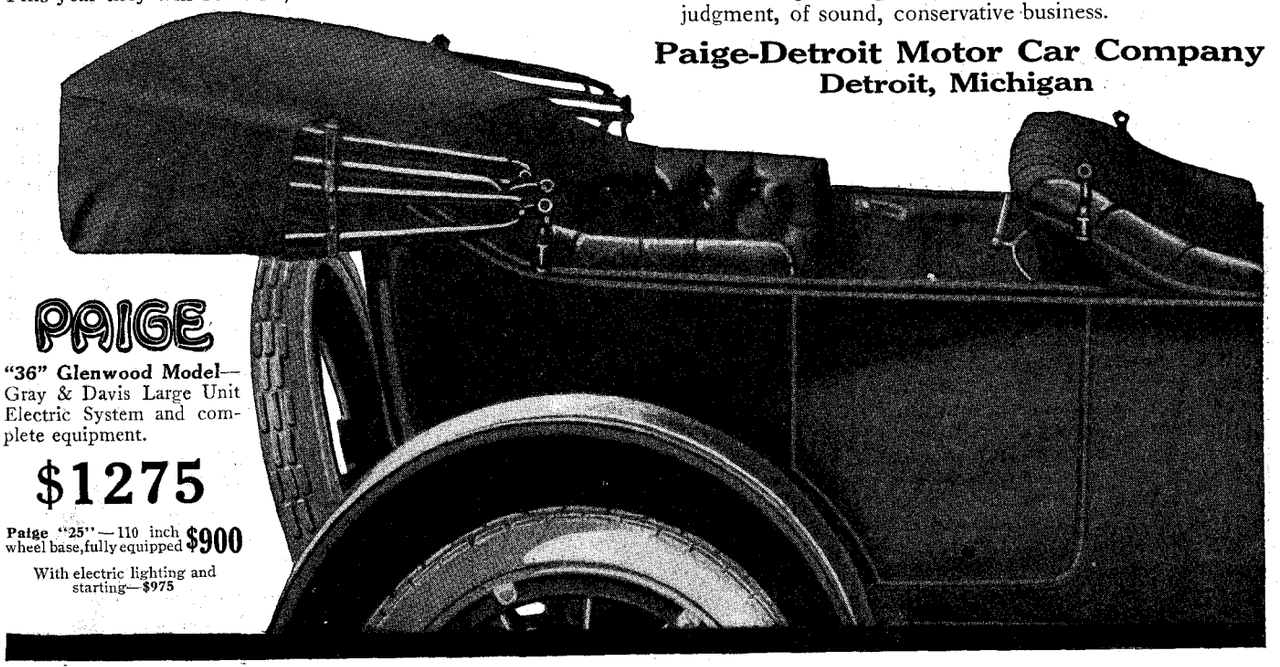

PAIGE

"36" Glenwood Model—Gray & Davis Large Unit Electric System and complete equipment.

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Paige "25"—110 inch wheel base, fully equipped **$900**

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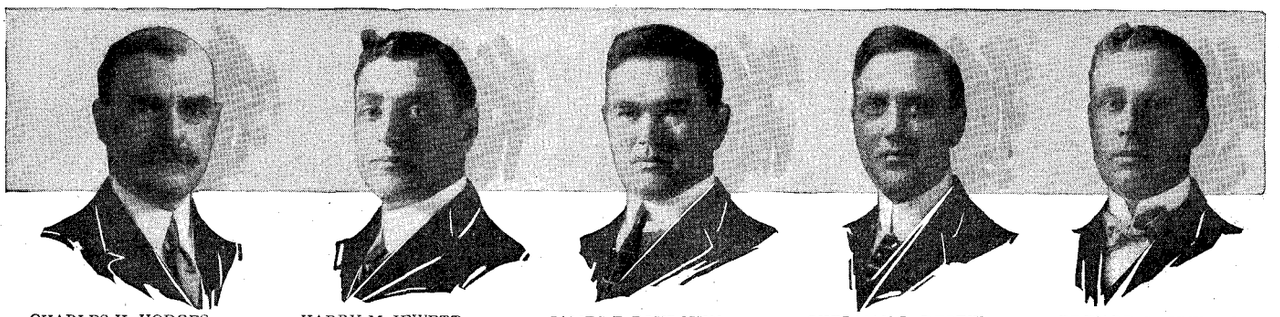

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The PAIGE of 1915

The Paige "36" is, in many ways, a contradiction of so-called "Price Class" standards. In and on the Paige are mechanical principles and equipment found in no other cars below the $3000 mark.

"The **best** of automobile engineering practice—regardless of cost"—that has been the keynote of Paige construction. And—by rigidly adhering to this principle—Paige cars have been developed to a point of excellence that has earned them a reputation of being "unusual" motor car values.

The Paige of 1915 is a Paige of still greater refinemenent—still greater development—yet, the price remains unchanged.

Consider the following features carefully. You will find that they measure up to the Paige standard—"The **best** of automobile engineering practice—regardless of cost."

The Ten Cardinal Points of PAIGE Supremacy

Paige Motor

Paige motors have earned a reputation that is absolutely unassailable. To appreciate this power plant you must ride behind it—up hill, down dale, through heavy, clinging sand roads and over smooth, oiled boulevards. **Under all conditions,** the Paige motor runs smoothly, silently and willingly. This motor is the crowning achievement of the Paige engineers—the result of years of development and experiment.

Rear Axle

Our axle is built with excess strength; and the experience of Paige owners proves that it has been remarkably free from trouble. It is the floating type.

There is no noise of gears—no hum when the car is running 20 miles per hour—no roar when it is going 40.

Noiseless Chain Drive

The noiseless chain drive for magneto, cam and pump shafts of the Paige motor is the greatest single factor in the elimination of mechanical noise. Engineers assert the noiseless chain is 15% more efficient than gears and maintains a mechanical efficiency of 98%. It costs **twice** as much as timing gears; and this principle is almost exclusively confined to the high priced field.

Cork Insert Multiple Disc Clutch

This type is admittedly the most expensive and most efficient. It is found almost invariably on highest priced cars. The Paige clutch runs in oil, and its velvety action relieves transmission, universal, axle and bearings from sudden and excessive strains.

Gray & Davis Large Unit Electric System

Paige is the only car below $3000 standardly equipped with the **large unit** Gray & Davis system. The smaller unit system is designed for cars in the Paige "price class," but we adopted the large and more expensive unit because it charges quicker—has a larger storage battery capacity—and, in its application on the Paige, uses less current in starting. This is a distinct "over value."

Oiling System

The Paige oiling system is automatic, requires no watching or adjustment, and is designed to make the motor as free as possible from carbonization. With this system it is **absolutely impossible for a Paige motor to smoke.**

Mayo Radiator

The Mayo honeycomb radiator is admittedly the most expensive and efficient built. It positively eliminates over-heating and it is established that this radiator requires less re-filling than any other. The highest priced cars—Pierce-Arrows—Fiats and Locomobiles—equip with the Mayo.

Stewart Carburetor

We believe the Stewart Carburetor the most efficient obtainable. It is simplicity itself in construction—noiseless and positive in action under all weather conditions. There is but one adjustment—a lever on the dash. This adjustment facilitates the strictest economy in gasoline.

Ease of Operation

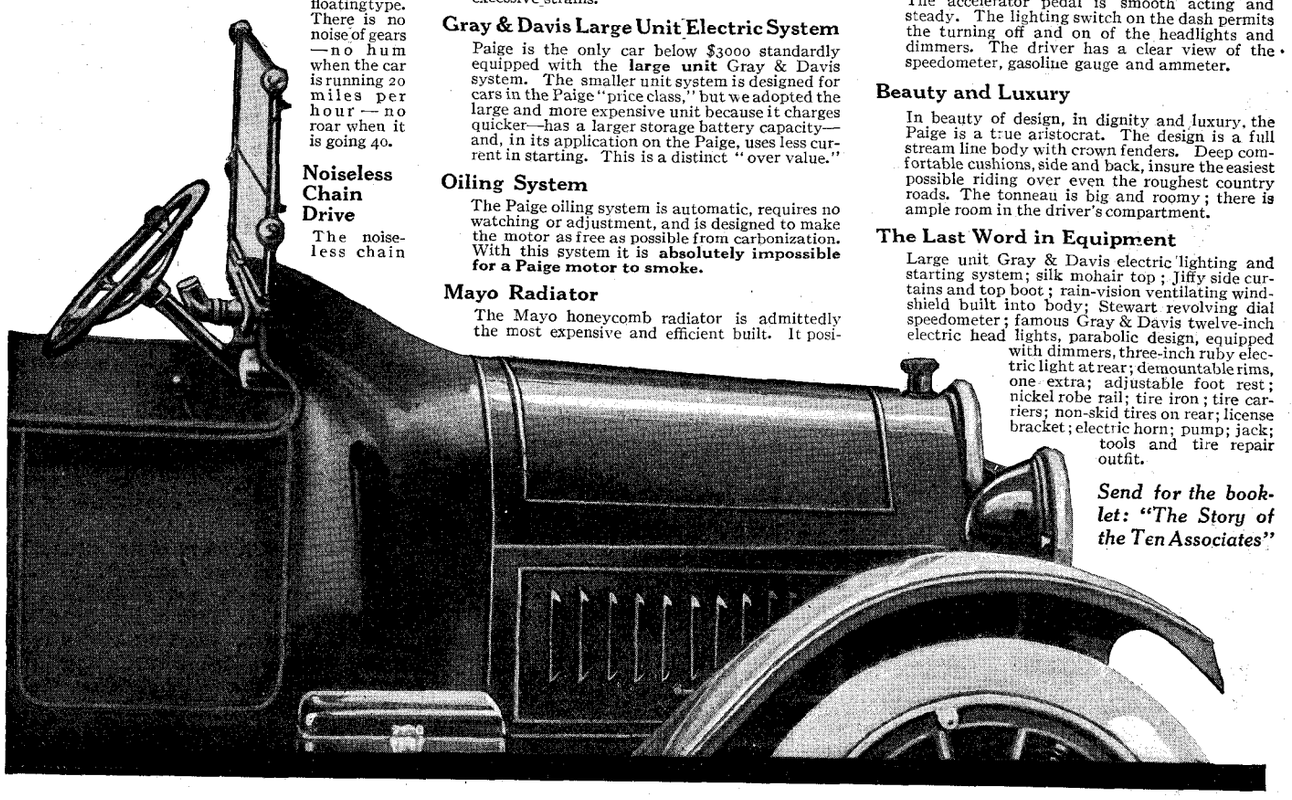
The accelerator pedal is smooth acting and steady. The lighting switch on the dash permits the turning off and on of the headlights and dimmers. The driver has a clear view of the speedometer, gasoline gauge and ammeter.

Beauty and Luxury

In beauty of design, in dignity and luxury, the Paige is a true aristocrat. The design is a full stream line body with crown fenders. Deep comfortable cushions, side and back, insure the easiest possible riding over even the roughest country roads. The tonneau is big and roomy; there is ample room in the driver's compartment.

The Last Word in Equipment

Large unit Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system; silk mohair top; Jiffy side curtains and top boot; rain-vision ventilating windshield built into body; Stewart revolving dial speedometer; famous Gray & Davis twelve-inch electric head lights, parabolic design, equipped with dimmers, three-inch ruby electric light at rear; demountable rims, one extra; adjustable foot rest; nickel robe rail; tire iron; tire carriers; non-skid tires on rear; license bracket; electric horn; pump; jack; tools and tire repair outfit.



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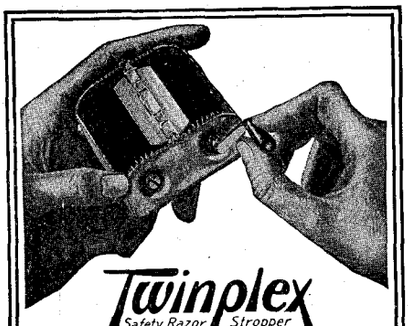

Twinplex Safety Razor Stropper

Puts hundreds of extra shaves into the blade—makes safety razor shaving a joy—saves time and money—and enables the tender-faced, hard-bearded man to safety-shave himself. Will make your safety razor 100% efficient. Sharpens both edges in one simple operation—and will last a lifetime. Get booklet from Twinplex Sales Company, 323 North 10th St., St. Louis, or 31 Beaver St., New York. Leading dealers everywhere sell it on thirty days' trial.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 119)

WHEN NEW YORK PERFORMS

IT is seldom now that the stranger finds in New York the exhilarating impression of conglomerate ruthlessness, bloodthirstiness, fatalism, murder, fire, speed, uproar, smoke, smell, and fury that has made it reputed as the greatest city in the world. There are, however, exceptions. Only the other day something of the old, traditional picture of an earthly inferno was revived for a while. One shivering little party of sightseers was treated to more than it had bargained for in the way of local color, and went away, it may be presumed, with all its illusions of New York quite intact. *The Times* tells the story:

Firemen, policemen, and employees of the Consolidated Gas Company swarmed into Times Square and up Seventh Avenue about 1:30 yesterday afternoon to deal with a situation created by a runaway horse, which in a few minutes set that part of town on edge and gave the passengers in a sightseeing automobile a visual demonstration of the terrible things that happen in New York.

The horse, attached to a delivery wagon belonging to an Eighth Avenue grocer had been left standing at the curb at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street. It took fright and started to run down Seventh Avenue, scattering the crowds as it went. Patrolman Herman, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, ran into the street and tried to stop it, but the horse swerved to one side, throwing Herman down, and ran for a red fire-alarm lamp-post. The animal itself just missed the post, but the wagon hit it and broke it off, which automatically sent in an alarm.

The horse continued down Seventh Avenue at full speed, the noise of its going drawing hundreds from breakfast- and luncheon-tables, and emptying stores and offices into the streets, to join the social gatherings already on the curbs.

At Forty-seventh Street Patrolman Egan, of the Traffic Squad, caught the bridle and hung on. Horse, wagon, and policeman headed straight for a sightseeing automobile in the Times Square safety zone, and it looked for a moment as if there would be a grand smash, fit for any moving-picture camera. The driver of the sightseeing car hastily abandoned it, and the passengers began to jump off on the other side in terror.

Their worst fears were not realized, however. The horse was strong, but he could not carry Egan very far, and the policeman pulled him to a standstill at the side of the automobile.

Just as the throngs were recovering from their alarm there was a wild clanging, a clatter of hoofs, and a shrieking of whistles, and a battalion of fire apparatus, summoned by the breaking of the post, raced up from all directions. Egan and Herman, who were wiping blood from their uniforms, explained what was the matter, and sent three engines, a fire patrol, and two hook-and-ladder companies back to their quarters.

About the time the fire apparatus was

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leaving some one discovered that gas was leaking from the pipe in the broken post, and a repair wagon was summoned from the gas-works. The passengers in the sightseeing car thought another fire was imminent when the red wagon, with the banging gong, rolled up, and it was a long time before they could forget their glimpse of the horrors of metropolitan life and give undivided attention to the guide's "On the left we behold."

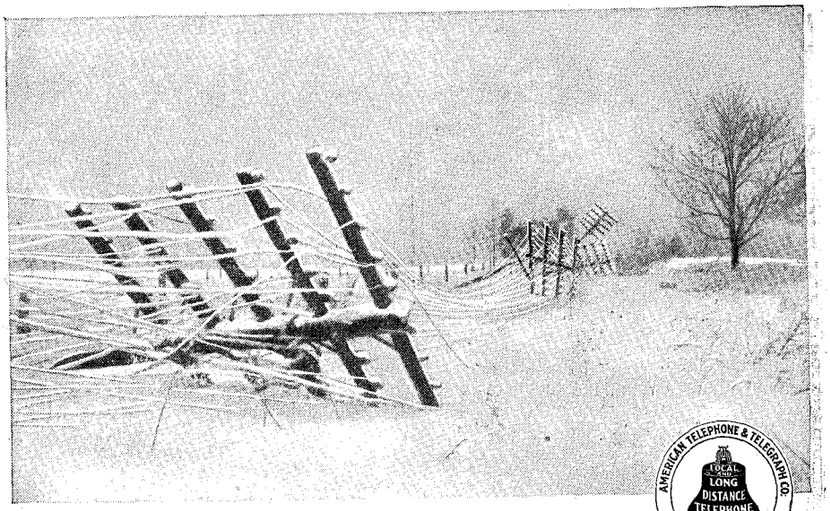
A DAY WHEN THE LOSER WINS

SHOULD the particular tide of reform that has welled up in the little town of Carmen, Oklahoma, sweep over the whole country, many are the thousands that will have good cause to bless the name of this hitherto unknown hamlet. For this flood brings with it a priceless jetsam in the shape of once-cherished possessions that have been long loved and lost. In brief, Carmen has originated and celebrated "Take-It-Back Day"—one day in the year when each citizen shall make restitution to his neighbor of whatever he has borrowed in the past. The immensity of this conception stuns the reader. Imagine what it might mean to have one day in the year when, without discourtesy, one might rightfully demand that book, those umbrellas, that V. or X., or worse, which, because "Take-It-Back Day" had not yet been invented and was regarded as belonging in the same class with perpetual motion and the millennium, were long ago charged to profit and loss! The news account of this great day is disappointingly brief, but, as the Kansas City *Journal* remarks:

Enough is told to make it clear that "Take-It-Back Day" was an unqualified success. Those who returned borrowed articles grudgingly seem to have concealed their chagrin at being forced to "give up," while the joy of those who got back sugar, flour, lemon-squeezers, rakes, feather beds, and salt which they had loaned long months before was unconfined. The dispatches are significantly silent as to whether any umbrellas were restored to their rightful owners. Perhaps that would be asking too much for the first year, or perhaps the omission is a skilful allusion by implication or common knowledge of human nature to the fact that umbrellas are appropriated rather than borrowed. Be that as it may, however, the fundamental idea of "Take-It-Back Day" is an excellent one, and Carmen deserves all the celebrity which it has acquired. There are limitless possibilities to the scheme, and in time even those who tell fibs on their neighbors may be induced to take them back.

And upon the text of "Take-It-Back" the Grand Rapids *Press* reads an everyday sermonette:

If you have in your possession a book for which the owner has been hunting high and low, take it back. If your neighbor's lawn-mower reposes in your wood-shed, take it back. If in a moment of forgetfulness



The Telephone Emergency

THE stoutest telephone line cannot stand against such a storm as that which swept the Middle Atlantic coast early in the year. Poles were broken off like wooden toothpicks, and wires were left useless in a tangled skein.

It cost the telephone company over a million dollars to repair that damage, an item to be remembered when we talk about how cheaply telephone service may be given.

More than half of the wire mileage of the Bell System is underground out of the way of storms. The expense of underground conduits and cables is warranted for the important trunk lines with numerous wires and for the lines in the congested districts which serve a large number of people.

But for the suburban and rural lines reaching a scattered population and doing a small business in a large area, it is impracticable to dig trenches, build conduits and lay cables in order that each individual wire may be underground.

More important is the problem of service. Overhead wires are necessary for talking a very long distance. It is impossible to talk more than a limited distance underground, although Bell engineers are making a world's record for underground communication.

Parallel to the underground there must also be overhead wires for the long haul, in order that the Bell System may give service universally between distant parts of the country.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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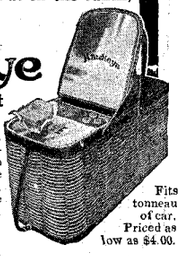
The repast will be ready to serve—fresh and delicious at your journey's end. A small piece of ice in a sanitary compartment keeps the contents cool. Does not drip. Dirt, germs and insects cannot touch the food. Write for illustrated booklet.



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(*Pure as the Pines*)

To help you get *lasting* benefit from "Packer's," may we send post-paid our indexed manual —"The Hair and the Scalp—Their Modern Care and Treatment?"

Send 10c for sample of Packer's Tar Soap. State whether you wish cake or liquid.

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you heatedly told your rival what you thought of him, go to him and tell him, man to man, that you did not mean a word of it. If you owe any citizen ten dollars, take it back, even tho the debt be outlawed. And last, but not least, if you have been nourishing a grudge against any man, woman or child in that community, take that grudge back and join hands with the other party in a dance over its grave.

How's that for an idea? Honestly carried out, would it not add a cubit to the civic stature? And if here and there a diehard were discovered who cherished his antagonisms overmuch, would not partial success in such a program make any town more livable?

The best thing about this idea is that one need not wait for a second to the motion. To-day—without further delay—we can go the rounds taking things back—deeds, words, possessions, hatreds, jealousies, and envies. Life is too short, existence too precarious, and individual differences too slight to warrant the assumption that there is nothing to arbitrate between himself and his neighbor. And neighbor is a mighty comprehensive term; it can be stretched to include all humanity.

A STRANGE TRUE-STORY

NEARLY every one has read or seen played the story of "The Count of Monte Cristo," in which the hero escapes from his dungeon in the Château d'If by taking the place of a dead man. Fantastic and melodramatic fiction tho this is, it is nearly matched by a true-story that is noticed by the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age Herald*. In this case the "hero" sidetracked his captor and secured another man, quite alive and originally in possession of most of his senses, whom he posed as himself. He then, in the rôle of officer in charge, delivered the innocent man to the prison authorities under his (the rightful prisoner's) name, and calmly walked off, free and unmolested. The narrative is presented from the viewpoint of the victim, a Scandinavian sailor named Albert Johannsen, and is as follows:

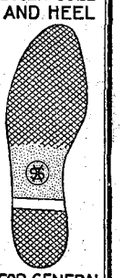
The story starts in a saloon on the waterfront at Nagasaki, the scene, it will be remembered, of *Madama Butterfly's* tribulations. Three strangers offered to treat Johannsen to drinks. He accepted. When he regained his senses he was at sea on board the American transport-ship *Sheridan*, a prisoner en route to the San Quentin penitentiary. Being unable to speak English, nobody understood when he tried to explain, so he was delivered to the prison authorities as James Rogers, alias Peter Grimes, tried and sentenced to serve three years by the treaty court at Shanghai for forgery. Johannsen's cellmate at San Quentin was a fellow countryman. Through him he got a hearing and was released.

The real Rogers once served a year in San Quentin for forgery. He won the regard of a San Francisco merchant who sent him to China as a clerk on one of his vessels. Rogers was soon posing as the merchant's son and passing bad checks. He was caught, convicted, and sentenced

Dry Feet without Rubbers

In addition to the increase in comfort and health, which comes from wearing Essex Rubber Soles and Heels on your shoes, they also afford you thorough foot protection from the rain and snow. A sudden storm usually results in wet feet. Rubbers are unsightly, heavy and hurt your feet, and usually are not to be found when needed or if at hand are worn and leaky.

ESSEX SOLE AND HEEL



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The leading Shoe Manufacturers will tell you that the reason most all the rubber soled shoes worn in the United States are equipped with Essex Rubber Soles is because they have *proved by test* that *they are best* in quality of material, excellence of workmanship, and in style.

Specify Essex whenever you buy rubber soled shoes if you want lasting satisfaction.

FOR GENERAL WEAR

ESSEX RUBBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of Soft Spot Heel and Arch Cushions and Essex Rubber Heels

TRENTON, N. J.

BABY'S HEALTH

Dr. Fischer's Practical Advice to Young Mothers

It is during the summer months that every mother, *especially the young mother*, finds much to worry her in the care of her little one. The ills that warm weather brings are often cause of worry and fear; it is then that the delicate life of your infant needs the most careful watching.

Mothers will find many practical suggestions and much sound advice in Dr. Louis Fischer's book—

"THE HEALTH CARE OF THE BABY"

Dr. Fischer is a well-known specialist and authority in child's diseases, and his book embraces the latest scientific ideas on infant care and feeding, both in health and illness. His advice covers nursery, bathing, clothing, growth, training, teething, general feeding, weaning, artificial feeding, food recipes, rules for ordinary illnesses, for contagious diseases and fevers, accidents, ears and eyes, medicines, etc., etc.

144 pp. of practical mother-knowledge. Strong cloth, 82c postpaid.
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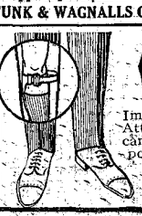

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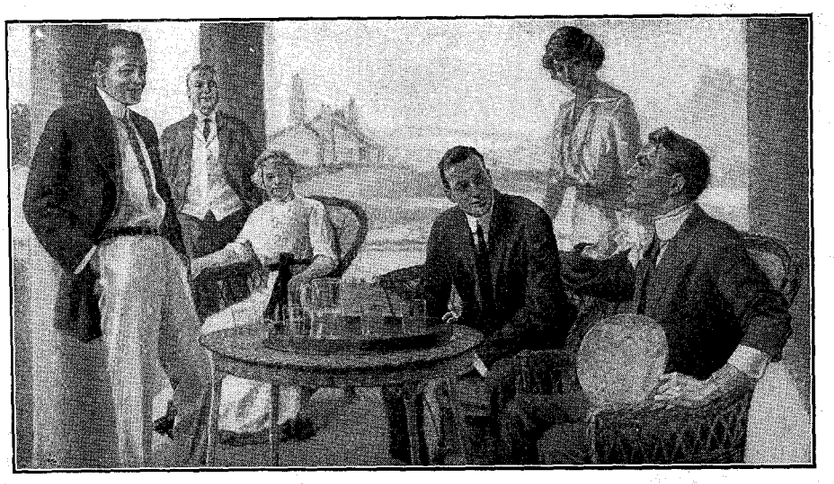
to three years at San Quentin. He was intrusted to an officer of the court who was to have taken him to Nagasaki and turned him over to the officers of the *Sheridan*. It is believed that Rogers got the officer drunk at Nagasaki, drugged the unsuspecting Johannsen and personally turned him over to a petty officer of the *Sheridan* late at night, together with the legal papers which he had stolen from the drunken deputy.

The well-known saying that truth is stranger than fiction is exemplified nearly every day in the week by newspaper dispatches from every part of the world. Maybe that's one reason why a close reader of newspapers is apt to find the average novel of adventure rather tiresome. He meets with many more fascinating stories in the news, in which there is no lack of "human interest."

TEMPTING FATE

THE timidity or caution of those who are giving up European trips this summer on account of recent maritime mishaps is at least not shared by one man lately mentioned in news dispatches. This man, a stoker, is a survivor of two of the greatest Atlantic catastrophes of the last decade, but he has no thought of giving up the sea on that account. Do you sit up all night because so many people have died in their beds? Well, then, why should he forsake the cradle of the deep? For him, the lightning has struck twice in the same place, and struck hard. He has "tempted Fate" by continuing his trade in the face of what to many might seem a "warning," but what to him is only one of the experiences to be expected at some time or other by those who go down to the sea in ships. The following comment is made by the London *Daily Mail:*

One of the survivors of the *Empress of Ireland*, who reached Glasgow yesterday, was also on the *Titanic* on its first and last voyage. To have come safely through the two greatest of sea tragedies is a strange experience, but this survivor takes it all with fine fortitude. He is a fireman, and his first business will be to go to Liverpool and get another job. We need not suppose that he has any special passion for the sea, or, still more romantically, that the sea lures him in spite of himself. He gets his livelihood on ships, and the sea and past disasters, or future possibilities of disaster, are all accidental incidents of the very ordinary business of earning a livelihood. Of course, your mathematician, with his doctrine of probability, will tell you that the fireman is on the side of mathematics. But it is not mathematics that carries him through. It is just the simple discipline of habit and of duty, the necessity of getting through one's work and the faculty, through that work, of taming one's fancy, that makes life at all practicable. But for these the world of the quietest city would be more full of paralyzing fears than the jungle fullest of wild beasts.



The Joke—He Never Thought of B. V. D.

FANNING, mopping and grimacing, "Phew! how hot," *won't* keep you cool, when the sun grills. B. V. D. *will.* It lifts a burden from your body and weight from your mind. You forget the heat, because you're too busy "enjoying life"—lounging, dancing, a game of golf, a bout at tennis, watching a baseball game. Remember that *not all* "Athletic" Underwear is B. V. D.

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B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 the Garment.

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Personal *methods* of one of the world's greatest missionary leaders, Miss Belle M. Brain, told by herself in a series of interesting sketches, entitled

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A volume of *practical plans* and suggestions for stimulating individual interest and directing the efforts of missionary societies toward the most effective work.
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IN THIS VOLUME, written in frank and pungent style, is embodied the author's unrivaled experiences of the inner social and political life of France during the last fifty years. He opens his reminiscences with the meteoric reign of Napoleon the Third and his lovely Andalusian wife, the Empress Eugénie, and closes them "the day before yesterday" as it were.

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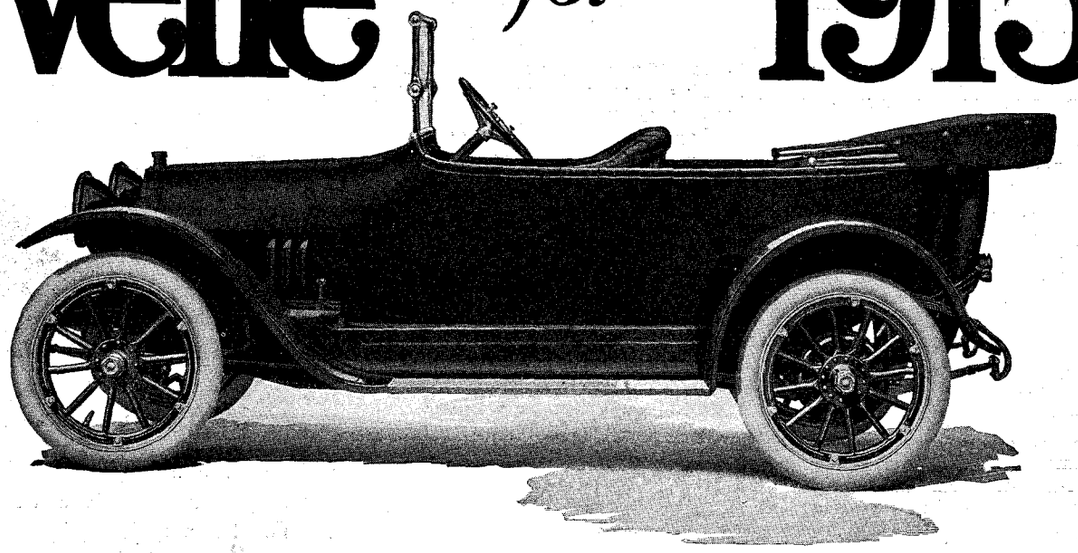
Velie *for* 1915



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An entirely new note in body luxury and beauty, mounted on a chassis that includes every feature of real usable value that can be built into an automobile. New comfort for the man who drives his own car. New economy and riding ease that gives you a new idea of the pleasures of touring.

Big, Roomy, Comfortable

The average owner wants to drive his own car. And he wants to be comfortable.

Step into the front seat of any "Velie" model for 1915. Notice the room. On no other car, regardless of size and price, have equal provisions for the comfort of the driver been made. On the majority comfort in the front seat has been sacrificed. In the "Velie" for 1915 the front seat is as luxurious as the rear.

Step through the wide doors to the rear seat. Sit down on the deep, soft cushions. Real, genuine comfort is your first sensation.

Drive over all roads.

Open up the throttle. It makes no difference where you are, you get the same comfort over smooth macadam or rough country roads.

A Car of Real Quality

The deftness of European designers in developing features that add to beauty, comfort and convenience, combined with the skill of Velie engineers in developing features that add to service and ability.

In excellence of materials; in highest grade of equipment; in permanency of style, none can be better.

The new motor-driven tire pump; the graceful top; the big 37x4½-inch tires on the light "Six" with non-skid tires on the rear wheels, are combined as regular equipment only on the Velie.

Velie

Features of Design

- **Motor-driven tire pump on Models 12 and 14.**
- **37x4½-inch tires on "Big Four" and "Light Six," with non-skid tires for rear.**
- **34x4-inch tires on "Light Four."**
- **Smooth, unbroken body lines.**
- **Tires at rear, with clean running boards.**
- **High sides; deep, roomy body space.**
- **Tapering upholstery, blending into body rails.**
- **Quick-detachable side curtains.**
- **Double-dimmer headlights.**
- **Crown fenders.**
- **Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.**
- **Bosch dual ignition.**
- **Special rain-vision windshield.**
- **Left steer with center control.**
- **Warner speedometer.**
- **Pressure feed, with the gasoline tank at the rear on large cars.**

A Light, Economical Car

The successful car for 1915 is going to be lightweight. Velie engineers have secured notably light weight, with superior strength, by the proper use of high grade materials. The manufacturer who argues heavy weight as an indication of strength no longer commands attention.

In view of the exaggerated claims for light weight made by many manufacturers, it might be well for you to take the weight of the Velie under the same conditions as you take the weight of any other car with which you want to make comparison. Then look at the tire sizes on Models 12 and 14. The tires are 37x4½ inches.

The result of big tires on the real light weight Velie is low tire cost.

There is greater mileage from the gasoline, because there is less load to carry. There is less cost for upkeep because weight and strength are in proper proportion.

"Fours" and "Sixes"

Each have their logical place. Among cars of high price and power the "Six" has its advantages.

The line between Velie "Fours" and "Sixes" is a definite, firmly-established basis for proper engineering design. When six-cylinder design has reached a point where a real "Six" at lower price is possible, Velie will build it.

Model 14—Six-cylinder, 50 h. p. Five-passenger Touring, Four-passenger Torpedo, Two-passenger Roadster, **New Price $2,015**

Sedan $2,715

Model 11—Four-cylinder 35 h. p., Five-passenger Touring Car, **New Price $1,500**

Model 12—Four-cylinder, 45 h. p. Five-passenger Touring, Four-passenger Torpedo, Two-passenger Roadster, **New Price $1,750**

Sedan $2,485

VELIE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

In Hiding.—" Hips are coming in again."

" Hurray! Now mother can come back from Europe."—*Judge.*

A Late Start.—AUNT—" Why, Tommy, when I was your age a lie never passed my lips."

TOMMY—" When did you begin, auntie?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Try This.—SPONGER (meeting acquaintance)—" Do you know, old man, I really believe I'm losing my nerve? I'm getting so I hate to ask any one for a loan. As soon as I saw you I began to tremble."—*Boston Times.*

Strength.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, the anti-suffragist, said at an antisuffrage tea in New York:

" They call woman the weaker sex. Yet I have known more than one woman to bend a man's will during his life and break it after his death."—*Washington Star.*

Logical.—ENTHUSIASTIC PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS (discussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms)—" Now, if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and should not move, you would say I was a clod. But I move, I leap, I run; then what do you call me? "

VOICE FROM THE REAR—" A clod-hopper! "—*Tit-Bits.*

Good at Figures.—Sammy was not prone to overexertion in the classroom; therefore his mother was both surprized and delighted when he came home one noon with the announcement, " I got 100 this morning."

" That's lovely, Sammy! " exclaimed his proud mother, and she kissed him tenderly. " What was it in? "

" Fifty in reading and fifty in 'rithmetic."—*The Multitude.*

A Memorable Occasion.—Reynold Wolf tells this one of Nora Bayes:

Once Miss Bayes was appearing in a breakfast scene where eggs were being served, and a child sitting in a box made manifest his interest in the food. Stepping down to the footlights she tendered the youngster an egg, but his mother drew back her child with a sign of annoyance.

" You should let the young man take it," said Miss Bayes, quietly. " It is unique for eggs to be passed from this side of the footlights."—*Green Book Magazine.*

Straws.—Latest changes in post-offices, from the official guide:

Established: Woodrow (Col.), Woodrow (Utah), Woodrow (N. M.), Woodrow (Neb.), Woodrow (N. C.), Woodrow (Fla.), Woodrow (Mont.), Woodrow (Ore.), Woodrow (Tex.).

Samville (Fla.) name changed to Woodrow.

Fremont (Idaho), changed to Woodrow.

Taft (N. C.), discontinued.

Taft (N. D.), discontinued.

Tariffville (Tenn.), discontinued.

Bryan (N. M.), discontinued.

Theodore (Ky.), discontinued.

Wilson (Col.), discontinued.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Complacent.—MRS. EXE—" How does your cook take it when you go into the kitchen and tell her how to do things? "

MRS. WYE—" Oh, she doesn't mind."—*Boston Transcript.*

Far Worse.—HOKUS—" It must be a terrible thing for an opera-singer to realize he is losing his voice."

POKUS—" It's more terrible when he doesn't realize it."—*Judge.*

Chronic.—SMALL BOY (to charitable lady)—" Please, mother says she's much better of the complaint wot you gives 'er quinin for; but she's awful ill of the disease wot's cured by port wine and chicken broth."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Weighty Reason.—The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her.

" You are not so gallant, John, as when you were a boy," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke.

" No," was his ready response, " and you are not so buoyant as when you were a gal! "—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Horse Laugh.—MOTORIST (blocked by load of hay)—" I say, there, pull out and let me by."

FARMER—" Oh, I dunno ez I'm in any hurry."

MOTORIST (angrily)—" You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past."

FARMER—" That's 'cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay. There hain't no danger o' yew eatin' it, I reckon."—*Springfield Republican.*

A Useful Page.—"Ambassador Page, like most married novelists, treats married life in his books from the inside, as it were," a Washington woman said on her return from Rome.

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" ' This seems like a chapter that has slipt out of a novel, doesn't it? '

" ' It seems,' Mrs. Page retorted, ' more like a chapter that will slip into one.' "—*Boston Advertiser.*

Mebbe.—There was a certain bishop who had a pleasant habit of chatting with anybody he might meet during his country walks. One day he came across a lad who was looking after some pigs by the roadside, and the bishop paused to ask him what he was doing, that being his usual opening to conversation.

" Moindin' swoine," the lad replied, stolidly.

The bishop nodded his head thoughtfully.

" Ah, is that so? " he commented. " And how much do you earn a week? "

" Two shillin's," was the reply.

" Only two shillings? " remarked the bishop. Then he continued, pleasantly, " I, too, am a shepherd, but I get more than two shillings."

The lad looked at him suspiciously for a minute, then he said, slowly:

" Mebbe you gets more swoine nor me to moind."—*Tit-Bits.*

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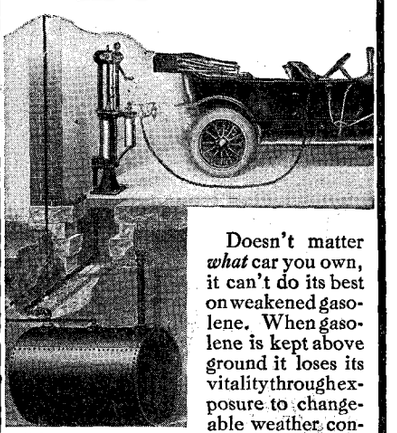

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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

July 2.—John R. Silliman is appointed by the President to represent the United States at Saltillo, the temporary capital of the Constitutionalists.

July 3.—The British Vice-Consul, Albert St. Clair Douglas, is arrested by the rebels on a charge of aiding the Federals and is held for court martial.

July 5.—The Mexican elections are held in Federal territory and Huerta is elected President by a majority of the few votes cast.

July 6.—Generals Carranza and Villa are reported once more in agreement as the result of the conference of their representatives at Torreon, wherein Carranza is definitely announced as First Chief of the revolution.

Foreign

July 2.—In a statement implicating the secretary of the Pan-Servian Union and others, Gabinovics makes a full confession of the murder of Francis Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria.

July 3.—Joseph Chamberlain, one of Britain's oldest and most prominent statesmen, dies of paralysis in London.

Suffragette incendiaries destroy a $100,000 mansion near Belfast.

Satisfied that Manchuria and eleven of the eighteen Chinese provinces are clear of opium, England bars therefrom all Indian opium and prohibits poppy-growing in these districts.

July 4.—The Harvard eight wins the Grand Challenge Cup in the regatta at Henley, England.

A statue of Lincoln, a gift from North Dakota to Norway, is unveiled at Christiania, with appropriate ceremonies attended by King Haakon, Governor Hanna, and 250 Americans.

July 6.—Ulster Volunteers land 200,000 rounds of ammunition, successfully escaping detection from several British war-ships.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 2.—The President receives J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., at the White House, to discuss national business conditions.

July 3.—The State Department officially disclaims any responsibility for the statements published or subsequent actions of former Minister to Greece, George Fred Williams.

July 6.—The House Committee rejects the proposal to appropriate $200,000 for the relief of Salem fire sufferers, holding that the State of Massachusetts is fully capable of extending all necessary succor.

July 7.—Taking exception to the attitude of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee toward his nomination as member of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul M. Warburg requests the President to withdraw his name.

The Interstate Commerce Commission orders a reduction in the pig-iron freight-rate between Alabama and Tennessee.

July 8.—The Senate receives a direct communication from President Melendez of San Salvador, protesting against the Nicaraguan treaty and complaining that the particulars of San Salvador's wrongs in this matter have not been brought to the attention of the Senate Committee by this Government.

General

July 3.—Colonel Roosevelt resigns from the editorial staff of *The Outlook*.

The Mayor of Butte, Montana, is stabbed and seriously hurt by one of the rebelling Finnish miners.

July 4.—President Wilson speaks at the Independence Day celebration at Philadelphia.

Through the accidental explosion of a bomb that wrecks a New York tenement, three men are killed and anarchist headquarters are revealed to the police, with valuable data concerning anarchistic plans for future violence.

July 8.—John D. Rockefeller celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday.

Putting Him Next.—CALLOW YOUTH—"Barbah, how long will I have to wait for a shave?"

BARBER (glancing at him)—"Oh, about two years."—*Boston Transcript.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. F.," Stafford Springs, Conn.—"Please let me know the precise meaning of the terms used in stock exchanges of *buying on margin* and *buying long* and *selling short.*"

Buying on margin: A transaction in stocks whereby the purchaser makes partial payment to his broker, who advances the remainder of the purchase-money at a rate of interest, retaining the stock certificate as a security until the purchaser orders sale or the margin is used up by depreciation of the market. *Buying long:* Purchasing securities or commodities and holding them for an advance in price. *Selling short:* A sale for future delivery of goods or stocks not in possession at the time of the sale.

"C. T. B.," New Haven, Conn.—"Do the following subjective clauses take singular or plural verbs? *Group of men, majority of people,* etc. For example, which form of verb is correct in the following: 'He found that no system was complete, and that while the majority *was* (or *were*) effective in showing the derivations, few explained the applications.'"

Collective nouns take a verb in the singular or plural according to the interpretation put upon them by the writer. Both "the majority *was*" and "the majority *were*" are right, but the first considers "the majority" as a collective unit, whereas the second considers "majority" as a distributive consisting of separate units. See NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1908, col. 1, par. 5.

"C. J. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"Is the following expression correct? 'He had an army of not *less* than twelve thousand men.' Is there any well-recognized distinction between *less* and *fewer*?"

Concerning the use of *few* and *little*, the first of these words is sometimes improperly used for the second. Measurement by count is exprest by *few*, measurement by quantity by *little;* as, "The loss of a *few* soldiers will make but *little* difference to the result." "The *fewer* his acquaintances, the *fewer* (not the *less*) his enemies." *Few, fewer, fewest* are correctly used in describing articles the aggregate of which is exprest in numbers; *little, less,* and *least* are used of objects that are spoken of in bulk.

"H. A. G.," Clinton, N. C.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *virile.* Does the first 'i' retain the sound of its Latin root, or does it change to long 'i'?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the pronunciation *vir'il* (*i* as in *pin*), but the pronunciation *vai'ril* has sanction of usage and is its second choice.

"E. E. O.," Oxford, O.—"Is the phrase *I don't think,* as used in the following sentence, correct? '*I don't think* present-day methods in the schoolrooms are efficient.'"

Notwithstanding the fact that we say *I don't think* when we mean "I think it will not," and thus, from the point of view of grammar, commit a breach of its rules, we are permitted to do so because *I don't think* is so old that it has become an English idiom. Just as, for instance, the word *pass* is used by us to-day at table: When we want bread, butter, or the like, we say "Please *pass* the bread," etc., but we mean "Please *hand* me the bread." The language is full of such anomalies.

"A. R. C.," Nashville, Tenn.—"Please tell me whether it is correct to use the word *tell* in the following sentence: 'It is impossible to *tell* one house from another.'"

As one of the meanings of the word *tell* is "to discern with certainty," the use of that word in the sentence given is quite correct.

"C. H. M.," Detroit, Mich.—"Will you kindly state whether the use of the word *surprize* in the sense of 'observe with *surprize*' is sanctioned by good literary usage?"

As the verb *observe* means "to take notice of with some degree of attention, or with careful scrutiny," it would be catachrestic to speak of *observing with surprize.*

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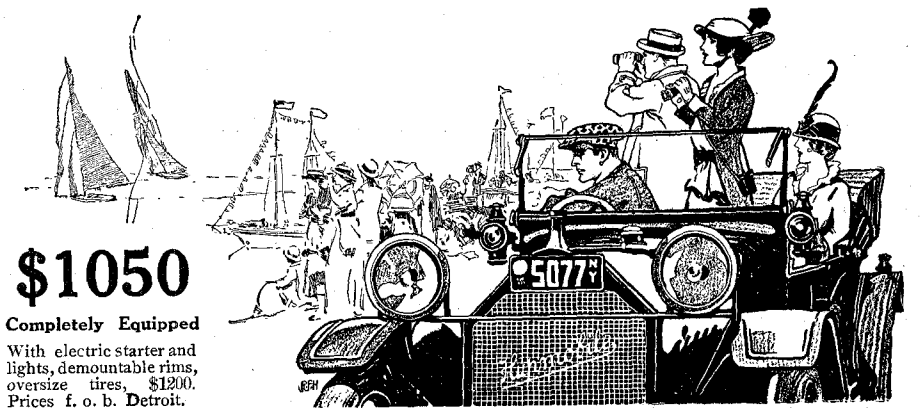

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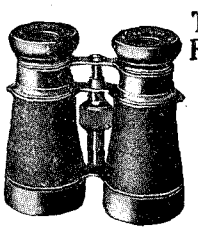

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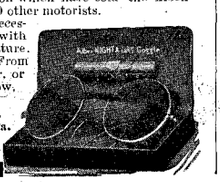

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HEAVIER BANK CLEARINGS — THE BEST JUNE BUT ONE EVER KNOWN — NOT BAD FOR SIX MONTHS.

AS "evidence of improvement in distribution trade and in collections," *Bradstreet's* cites the figures for bank clearings in the United States for the whole month of June. The total for that month was $13,812,268,991, which indicates a gain over June last year of 1.7 per cent., and over June, 1912, a gain of 2.1 per cent. Except for the month of June, 1909, the total for June, 1914, was "the largest ever set up in any like month." The gain was not in any sense local. On the contrary, "every section of the country reported a gain over June, 1913," while most sections—the West, Northwest, South, Southwest, and Far West—indicated increases over June of 1912. New England showed a gain over 1913, but a loss in comparison with 1912. Eighty-four cities showed increases for this year over last; only thirty-one show declines.

Bradstreet's considers also the six months' period which ended on June 30 this year. The total for all cities in that period was $89,516,725,182. Compared with 1913 (when the total for the year's first six months was the largest on record) the total for the present year was "only seven-tenths of 1 per cent." less than the total for last year. "Leaving out the uncertain factor of normal growth," says *Bradstreet's* writer, "it is evident that a fractional decrease from the largest totals ever recorded in the first half of the year does not convey an impression of wide-spread depression, whatever may be conceded about limited speculation, unsatisfactory industrial conditions, and inability to float new enterprises on a large scale."

Herewith is part of a table printed in *Bradstreet's*, showing for each of seven sections of the country the amount of clearings for June this year and for June, 1913; also the amounts for the six months of those years ending with June 30. As in part here printed this table gives the four highest cities only in each of the seven sections.

Bradstreet's writer discusses the totals for New York City and for cities outside of New York respectively:

"New York City's total for the month of June, $7,844,202,766, reflects a gain of 8 per cent. over May, while it shows an advance of 1.1 per cent. over June, 1913. Comparison with the like month in 1912 reveals a loss of 1.2 per cent., and contrast with June of 1911 and 1910 indicates decreases of 4.5 per cent. and 6.2 per cent. respectively. Transactions in stocks during June this year were the smallest since November of last year, when the total of such dealings fell to the lowest depths noted since April, 1897. Trading in stocks declined 60 per cent. from June, 1913, and, in fine, the volume was lighter than that of any like month since June, 1894. For the six months' period the total for the metropolis is $48,090,217,564, representing a loss of 1.4 per cent. from the first half of 1913 of 4 per cent. from the corresponding part of 1912, and of 9 per cent. from 1910, while as compared with 1911 there is an increase of 3 per cent. Trading in stocks during the first half of the year—38,098,000 shares—was the smallest recorded for any like six months since 1897, and in this connection it is worthy of note that incorporations in the Eastern States during the six months ending with June called for an aggregate capitalization of only $498,260,000, against $1,140,448,000 in the first part of last year and $1,238,309,000 for the corresponding time in 1912.

"Outside of New York, bank clearings in June aggregated $5,968,066,225, a rise of approximately 3 per cent. over May, of 2.5 per cent. over June, 1913, and of 7 per cent. over that month in 1912. Briefly, the

	June		Six Months	
Clearing Houses	*1914*	*1913*	*1914*	*1913*
Total for All New England Cities	$767,003,348	$710,030,714	$4,817,323,866	$4,886,699,319
Boston	645,251,960	601,245,861	4,092,031,174	4,189,542,332
Providence	33,126,800	32,891,900	206,363,100	210,958,000
Hartford	23,131,912	19,025,201	137,796,853	127,284,025
New Haven	15,225,082	12,284,570	84,427,617	79,061,487
Total for All Middle-State Cities	$8,970,123,193	$8,933,588,055	$54,708,782,877	$55,701,002,045
New York	7,844,202,766	7,753,520,451	48,090,217,564	48,790,931,556
Philadelphia	703,069,959	740,921,440	4,152,958,187	4,295,385,549
Pittsburg	230,571,366	251,956,253	1,351,917,480	1,511,506,322
Buffalo	51,102,668	50,249,519	295,082,428	300,229,057
Total for All Western Cities	$555,798,268	$542,974,439	$3,368,010,564	$3,247,691,832
Detroit	114,851,064	111,576,587	699,273,052	637,077,339
Cincinnati	110,380,550	108,461,900	682,921,800	665,602,400
Cleveland	106,004,935	103,585,126	637,344,178	623,859,835
Louisville	54,116,[A]1	54,634,316	366,138,149	361,386,662
Total for All Northwestern Cities	$1,783,037,900	$1,681,703,191	$100,767,156,261	$10,389,582,789
Chicago	1,361,553,666	1,290,839,722	8,263,503,537	7,991,031,256
Minneapolis	102,390,388	96,061,934	588,904,841	582,968,688
Omaha	70,077,864	71,507,376	438,263,962	440,067,273
Milwaukee	69,814,688	62,959,431	421,711,886	381,914,594
Total for All Southwestern Cities	$651,167,066	$649,909,805	$4,094,449,512	$4,140,133,392
St. Louis	336,068,499	337,319,985	2,052,376,073	2,072,766,146
Kansas City	207,992,759	207,598,087	1,327,386,148	1,365,694,974
Fort Worth	29,404,088	28,433,726	193,303,086	203,426,232
St. Joseph	30,193,688	33,903,331	192,484,036	206,897,305
Total for All Southern Cities	$533,444,333	$529,707,815	$3,484,690,542	$3,492,043,110
Baltimore	156,132,985	167,183,197	925,089,684	1,016,402,741
New Orleans	69,551,315	71,395,954	484,156,405	473,522,616
Atlanta	53,965,388	44,695,193	385,458,976	335,143,406
Memphis	25,211,278	25,257,617	199,183,170	195,434,412
Total for All Pacific Coast Cities	$211,915,976	$198,854,627	$1,243,121,846	$1,295,861,886
San Francisco	98,923,979	95,134,800	609,511,524	632,619,895
Los Angeles	57,008,096	54,459,456	316,706,180	316,349,133
Seattle	44,721,934	49,345,905	296,440,323	306,953,754
Portland, Ore	$551,694,883	$534,410,597	$3,276,311,560	$3,422,971,465
Total for All Far-Western Cities	$13,812,268,991	$13,582,324,616	$84,516,725,182	$85,280,123,952
Grand Total, United States	$5,968,066,225	$5,828,804,165	$36,426,507,618	$36,489,192,396
Outside New York				

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showing for June is the best ever reported for that period. The returns for six months furnish a total of $36,426,507,618, a drop of one-tenth of 1 per cent. from the first half of last year, but the sum given is 3 per cent. larger than that reported for the six months ended June 30, 1912."

THE GROWING ACTIVITIES OF THE I. C. C.

Attention is called by *The Railway World* to the heavy increase that has taken place in the work done by the Interstate Commerce Commission. "Nothing," it says, "so strikingly indicates the growth in the activities of the Commission as a comparison between the early requirements of that body as to working force and appropriations and the requirements of the Commission at the present time." Twenty-five years ago—that is, in 1888—the appropriation made by Congress for the salaries and expenses of the Commission was $125,000, of which amount only $113,000.07 was expended. At that time there were only five Commissioners, one secretary, and twenty-six clerks. These with the other employees made a total force of thirty-eight.

In contrast it appears that last year the appropriations made for the Commission amounted to $1,853,629, of which $1,560,404 were expenditures. The Commissioners were seven in number, the clerks numbered 501, and these with the other employees swelled the total force to 859, as against only thirty-eight twenty-five years ago. The appropriation last year was divided into the following items:

For salaries of Commissioners and Secretary	$75,000.00
For general expenses in the execution of the laws to regulate commerce	1,000,000.00
To enforce compliance with Sec. 20 of the act to regulate commerce as amended by the act approved June 29, 1906, including the employment of necessary special agents or examiners	300,000.00
For the payment of all authorized expenditures "to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto"	225,000.00
To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding compliance with acts to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads, including the employment of inspectors	150,000.00
To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate in regard to the use and necessity for block-signal systems	3,629.03
Deficiency appropriation to provide for the valuation of property of the carriers	100,000.00

STEEL COACHES INCREASING

The substitution on railways of steel passenger-cars for wooden ones has been going on at a rate more rapid than most persons have known. Moreover, it has been going on rapidly, in spite of business depression and the difficulties railroads have had in raising capital to meet charges and pay dividends. On January 1, it is known that of cars used on passenger-trains 3,144 were under construction, of which 87 per cent. were all-steel cars, and 12 per cent. cars having steel underframes. There are now more steel cars in use on American railroads than there are wooden cars,—the figures being, of steel cars 48,486, of wooden ones 45,546. This movement has been notably accelerated by legislation. In Congress there are now pending seven bills that require the replacement of wooden cars by steel ones. These bills do not require an immediate transformation, but call for a gradual replacement, periods during which the work may be done varying from one to ten years after the passage

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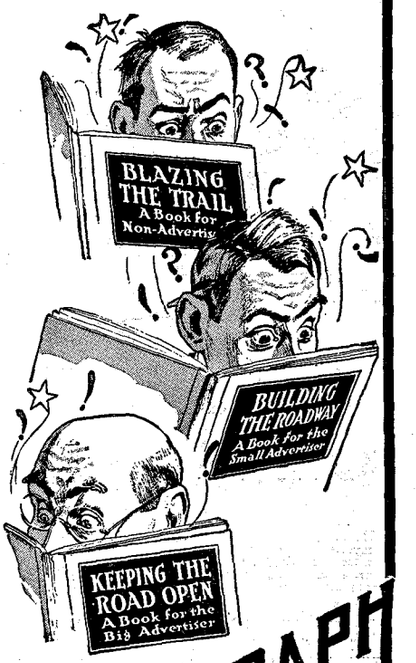
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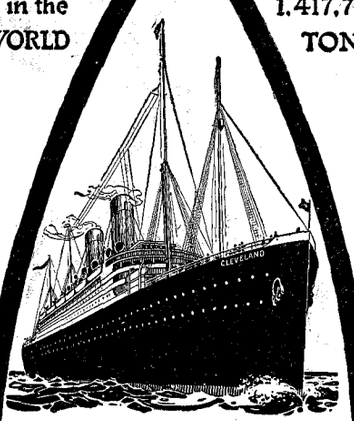

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of the act. Following is a table showing the approximate cost of replacing all wooden cars with steel ones:

	Number	Av. Cost	Amount
Postal	582	$11,000	$6,402,000
Mail and baggage	2,672	10,000	26,720,000
Mail, baggage, and pass.	584	10,000	5,840,000
Baggage and passenger	3,600	10,000	36,000,000
Baggage or express	7,259	8,500	61,701,500
Passenger	22,487	12,800	287,833,600
Parlor, sleeping, dining	6,405	22,000	140,910,000
Business	740	15,000	11,000,000
Motor	231	20,000	4,620,000
Total	44,560	.....	$581,027,100
Annual int. charge at 5%	.....	.....	$29,056,355

PROGRESS IN BRITISH RAILWAYS

It was shown by *The Statist*, of London, in a recent article, that the railways of Great Britain have been making real progress without making heavy increases in capital. There have been improvements in their physical condition and in their equipment, but these have been coincident with "much greater economy in capital expenditure than ever before." As summarized in the New York *Evening Post*, the *Statist* writer says:

"In the last five years of the period from 1900 to 1913 inclusive, the average amount of capital expended on British railways per annum has been only £6,000,000, whereas in the previous eight years the average expenditure was £15,600,000 per annum. The economy of capital in recent years in consequence of the new methods of operating the traffic of British railways, and in consequence of the much larger amounts of profits devoted to betterments and improvements, will be evident from the following statement, which shows the amounts of new securities issued and the yearly averages of stated periods:

Period	New Capital	Average per Annum
1909–1913	£30,000,000	£6,000,000
1901–1908	125 000,000	15,600,000
1891–1900	149,100,000	14,900,000
1881–1890	131,000,000	13,100,000
1871–1880	179,600,000	17,960,000
1861–1870	181,800,000	18,180,000
1851–1860	108,000,000	10,800,000

"Already the economy of capital relatively to the past has been between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000. That is to say, had the railways continued to deal with their traffic in the way they did up to ten or twelve years ago, they would have needed to spend during the last five years something like £9,000,000 per annum of additional capital.

"A relatively high return obtained on British railway capital in the past year was earned after paying substantially higher rates of wages to railway employees, and after spending money more liberally upon the maintenance and improvement of the permanent way and equipment than ever before. The satisfactory character of the results of the past year will be evident from the following statement, which presents the annual return on British railway capital since 1890, figures representing thousands of pounds. Figures for 1913 are partly estimated:

Year to Dec. 31	Gross Earnings	Oper. Exp.	Ratio	Net Recpts.	% of Net Recpts. to Capital
1913	£137,500	£87,000	63	£50,500	4.41
1912	128,553	81,224	63	47,329	4.16
1911	127,200	78,618	62	48,582	4.31
1910	123,926	76,570	62	47,356	4.22
1909	120,174	75,038	62	45,136	4.04
1908	119,894	76,408	64	43,486	3.90
1907	121,549	76,609	63	44,940	4.09
1906	117,228	72,782	62	44,446	4.07
1905	113,531	70,065	62	43,466	4.03
1904	111,833	69,173	62	42,660	4.01
1903	110,889	68,562	62	42,327	4.05
1902	109,470	67,841	62	41,629	4.05
1901	106,559	67,490	63	39,069	3.88
1900	104,802	64,744	62	40,058	4.05
1895	85,923	47,877	56	38,046	4.17
1890	79,949	43,189	54	36,760	4.37

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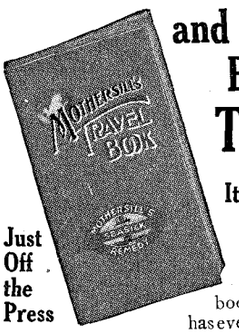

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RAILROADS THAT GREW UP FROM THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

It is pointed out in an interesting way by the New York *Times Annalist* that the history of the lumber industry in this country "is closely linked with the growth of railways." Because of the wealth that is in plain sight, "an unbroken forest is a magnet that always attracts a railroad." The first step is to lay down rails for the transportation of logs. They are crudely laid, it is true, with an unballasted roadbed, but in such roads are found the beginning of great systems coming afterward. After the cutting of the timber these primitive lines often cease to be profitable, but they are "seldom abandoned." For one thing, the right of way they have secured is valuable. It is after the timber has been cut off that the period of their greatest usefulness often sets in. Some 40 per cent. of the railroads in Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, and some other States, were originally logging roads; the lumber-jack "blazed the way for the settler." The same is true of many regions in the Northwest. Interesting details are given by the writer:

"Florida was once considered one of the wildest portions of the United States. Wild beasts and alligators were the monarchs of the cypress forest which the first rails traversed. What was considered, a generation or so ago, a region of uninhabitable swamps has become one of the most productive agricultural sections of the United States. What were once logging roads are now well-ballasted lines over which roll heavily laden freight-cars and palatial passenger-trains. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, after the soil was bared, new wealth, in copper and iron, was discovered beneath its surface. In Pennsylvania it was coal.

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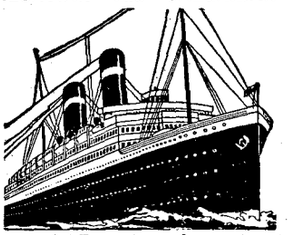

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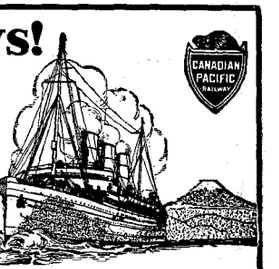

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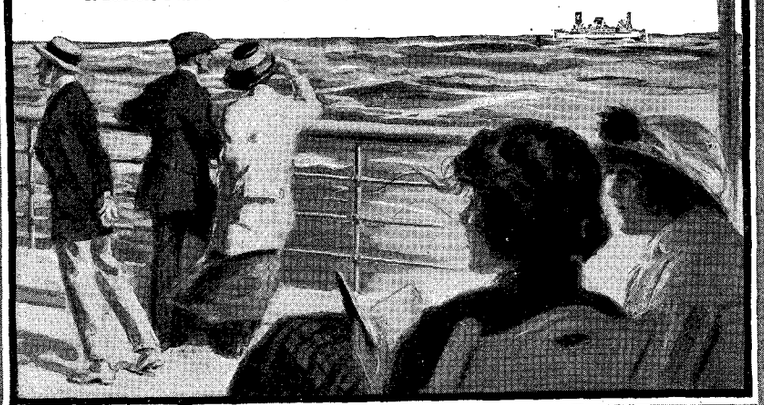

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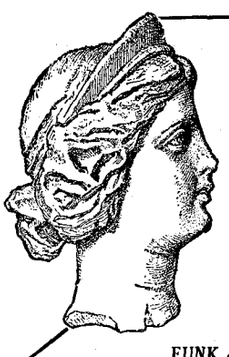

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dense forest in the United States. It was necessary to cut a path a thousand feet wide through the timber. For years his line was little more than a logging road. The chief feature of each construction camp in the Willamette Valley was a sawmill, where the logs were turned into rough lumber and sent down-hill to Portland for transshipment beyond the seas.

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